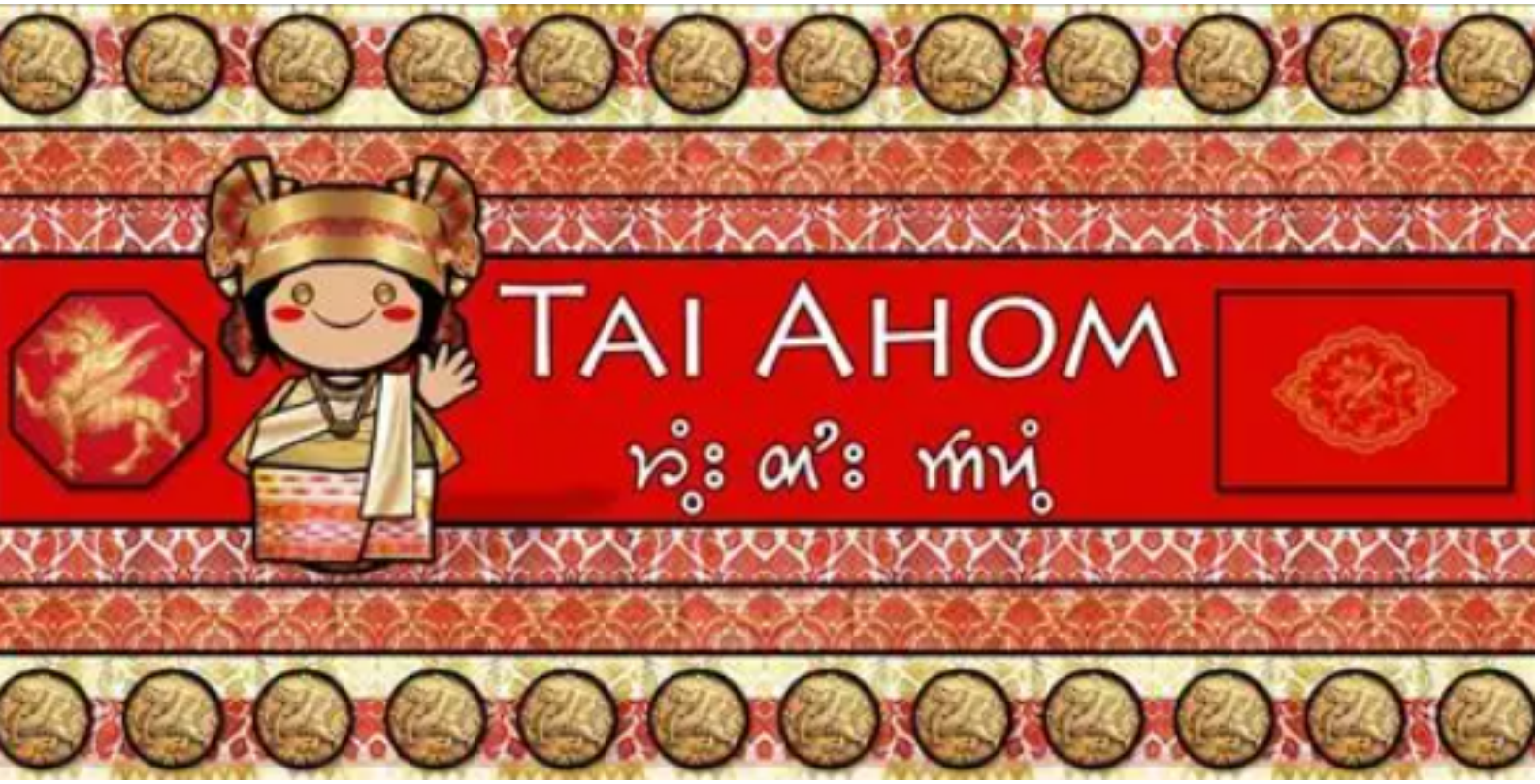
An introductory Primer & Grammar of

AHOM

(Tai) Language



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Introduction by the editor

Professor J. N. Phukan's *Ahom Primer* is unique, and we thought it was a pity to leave it unpublished. We believe it will be useful both for Tai languages students and for researchers working on Assam lore and history. Professor Phukan decided to call it a *Primer*, but this book is far more than that. It is also the only philological introduction to date in the vast *buranji* literature, in English language at least.

Ahom is a "dead" language, and is associated with the Tai people who "landed" in Assam in the 12th century and further extended their rule from the 15th to the 19th century. Many documents (most of them *buranji*s : chronicles) are written in this language, which are of paramount importance for Tai comparative studies and as primary sources for the history of North-Eastern India. Most of these documents are not published, but are deposited in various institutions, among which the *Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies*, in Gauhati (Assam, India).

The typing of Professor Phukan's *Primer* was made possible thanks to the electronic font cleverly devised by Stephen Morey, the Australian specialist of Tai languages of Assam.

The reader will find here the exact text of Prof. Phukan's book, minus the Assamese text ; in Prof. Phukan's manuscript explanations are given, with identical meaning, in English and in Assamese.

Prof. Phukan's book includes a *Primer* divided in 18 lessons (all with vocabulary and exercises); a Grammar ; and lists of useful vocabulary (specially for people who intend to decipher the historical *buranjis*).

N.B. The manuscript copy which was provided by Professor J.N. Phukan did not include the table of letters, with transcription, which we added in the beginning. This table, and the transcription, was made according to the system which is used in the book.

We are very thankful Professor Phukan completely checked his earlier version for this on line publication.
Within this *Brahmaputra Project*, this revised version is now easily accessible on line.

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Ahom alphabet
and the transcription used in this book

Consonants

𑜀	𑜁	𑜂	𑜃
k	kh	g	ng
𑜄	𑜅	𑜆	𑜇
t	th	d	n
𑜈	𑜉	𑜊	𑜋
p	ph	b	m

𑜌	𑜍		𑜎
s	ch		ny
𑜏	𑜐	𑜑	𑜒
y	r	l	h

Syllabic patterns

Syllables often are consonant + vowel
or consonant + vowel + consonant

In this latter case, the final consonant is marked with a superscript ◌𑜫, for instance in 𑜀𑜧𑜫 *kun*. This is described in lesson 1. The final consonant *-m* is often written by a superscript ◌𑜨, as in 𑜆𑜣𑜨 *dam* (see Lesson 2).

In the rare cases when the syllable begins with a vowel, the vowel sign is added to the letter 𑜀, for instance in 𑜀𑜧𑜫 *on*.

The sign 𑜒, which is used as a vowel sign, is also used as a sentence ending marker and, when double 𑜒𑜒 as a paragraph ending mark.

Vowels (see Lesson 3)

When no vowel sign is added, the vowel sound is a /a/, for instance in 𑜄𑜄𑜫 *tat*.

In the orthography chosen for this *Primer*, there are two groups of vowel signs. To the first group belong vowel signs that are supposed to indicate 'long' and 'short' vowels :

short	long
◌𑜊	◌𑜒
a	â
◌𑜉	◌𑜋
i	î
◌𑜍	◌𑜎
u	û
𑜁◌	𑜁◌𑜏

e	ê

To this traditional group, may be added another couple, which J.N. Phukan transcribes in a different way:

◌	◌ ◌
a	aw

The transcription of the subscript ◌ by 'a' is not felicitous, because of the possible confusion with the unwritten vowel which is also transcribed 'a'. This is because in Indian scripts, two 'a' are usually contrasted : one 'long a', or 'â', which is normally pronounced [a] and one 'short a' which in Assamese is pronounced [□], an open [o] ; consequently, it seems very normal for Assamese trained scholars to write 'a' something which is pronounced [o]. Moreover, this subscript small circle which is often found in scripts of Indian origin corresponds to a [w] or [v] sound, and this is also the case in Ahom : see Lesson 10.

The second group is actually made of various diphthongs :

◌	◌
ai	au
◌ ◌	◌ ◌
oi	ow
◌	◌
ao	o
◌ ◌	◌ ◌
iao	iu

Here again the choice of transcribing ◌ by 'o', for instance in ◌ 'mong' "country", is not happy. It is obvious that Professor Phukan is worried here, since there is no indication about ◌ in the Lessons. Tai languages specialists currently think that this sign notes a central vowel like [∝].

We will also often find a sign group ◌ which is not commented upon in the Lessons.

Professor Terwiel suggested that the sign ◌ is another writing of ◌ , but in Professor Phukan's book, the two graphs seem distinct.

<u>Modifications used in the lexicons at the end of this book</u>

In order to provide an unambiguous transcription, slight modifications are used in the appended lexicons :

◌	◌	◌	◌
o	ü	üw	iuw

Part 1 : Lessons

Lesson 1

Exercise 1 :

Identify the following letters :
ꪀ ꪆ ꪉ ꪖ ꪖ ꪚ ꪎ ꪎ ꪗ ꪎ ꪜ ꪫ
ꪟ ꪑ ꪃ ꪒ ꪎ ꪕ ꪇ ꪫ ꪆ ꪎ ꪎ ꪖ ꪉ
ꪚ ꪆ ꪒ ꪜ ꪖ ꪃ ꪗ ꪎ ꪜ ꪜ ꪎ ꪑ ꪖ
Note : Every letter of the consonant series is accompanied by the sound â and therefore ꪕ, ꪎ, ꪉ etc. are read as kâ, khâ, ngâ, etc. For this reason two consonants can form a word without the help of any vowel sign. In such case, the sign ◌᳡ , called sât is placed above the second consonant. This sign extinguishes the second â from the second letter. Thus, ꪕꪑ (read as) = kân, ꪖꪀ (read as) = pât, ꪎꪕꪀ (read as) = phâk, ꪎꪟꪖ (read as) = khâp, etc.

Vocabulary 1 :

ꪚꪑ	he
ꪕꪖ	bite V*
ꪇꪑ	see V
ꪚꪀ	fruit
ꪕꪉ	middle
ꪕꪃ	market

ꪖꪑ	day
ꪟꪖ	sword
ꪜꪑ	grandchild
ꪎꪕꪀ	vegetable
ꪎꪉ	elephant
ꪖꪀ	hundred

* V means 'verb'.

ꪖꪀ ꪖꪑ	hundred days
ꪕꪃ ꪎꪕꪀ	vegetable market
ꪎꪉ ꪚꪑ	his elephant
ꪕꪉ ꪖꪑ	at day time
ꪚꪀ ꪎꪕꪀ	vegetable seed
ꪜꪑ ꪚꪑ	his grandchild
ꪚꪑ ꪇꪑ ꪎꪉ	he sees elephant

Exercise 2 : Translate :

a) ꪎꪉ ꪜꪑ ꪟꪖ ꪚꪑ ꪕꪉ ꪕꪃ
b) ꪇꪑ ꪎꪉ ꪎꪉ ꪇꪑ ꪎꪕꪀ ꪚꪑ
c) ꪟꪖ ꪜꪑ ꪖꪀ ꪎꪉ ꪜꪑ ꪇꪑ ꪎꪉ
d) ꪚꪀ ꪕꪃ ꪜꪑ ꪚꪑ ꪎꪉ ꪜꪑ ꪇꪑ
e) ꪚꪀ ꪎꪕꪀ ꪚꪑ ꪇꪑ ꪚꪑ ꪕꪖ ꪚꪀ
f) ꪎꪕꪀ ꪕꪃ ꪕꪉ ꪖꪑ ꪖꪀ ꪎꪉ ꪜꪑ

Exercise 3 : Translate :

a) at day time
b) vegetable seed
c) his elephant
d) grandchild's sword
e) grandchild sees elephant
f) vegetable (from) market
g) he sees (the) sword
h) hundred granchild

Lesson 2

ᦵ = ᩮ At the end of a word ᦵ is represented by the symbol ᩮ sitting above the consonant slightly towards the left. It carries the sound âm such as ᨣᩮ khâm, ᨶᩮ nâm, ᨯᩮ dâm.

Vocabulary 2 :

ᨶᩣ	water
ᨾᩮ	ask V
ᨯᩮ	black
ᨣᩮ	gold
ᨻᩮ	good

ᩋᩣ	at
ᨿᩮ	three
ᨦᩮ	and
ᨿᩮ	bell

Exercise 4 : Translate :

a) ᨯᩫ ᨣᩮ ᨿᩮ ᨩᩣ ᨿᩮ ᨾᩥ ᨩᩣ
b) ᨵᩣ ᨾᩮ ᨶᩣ ᨣᩮ ᨾᩮ ᨯᩫ ᨶᩣ ᨣᩮ
c) ᩋᩣ ᨾᩁᩣ ᨣᩮ ᨶᩣ ᨿᩮ ᨾᩥ ᨶᩣ ᨣᩮ ᨻᩮ
d) ᨩᩣ ᨻᩮ ᨶᩣ ᨻᩮ ᨣᩮ ᨻᩮ ᨿᩮ ᨣᩮ ᨻᩮ

Exercise 5 : Translate :

a) gold water
b) he sees elephant
c) he asks grandchild
d) grandchild sees him
e) grandchild asks him
f) three black horses
g) gold bell
h) ask him

Lesson 3

Vowel signs

There are no vowel letters in the Ahom language but vowel signs only. These signs do not express any meaning or form any word by themselves. They are combined with consonants to form words.

Symbol	Power of symbol	Position of the symbol (with letter k as example)
𑜫	a (short)	𑜀𑜫
𑜬	â (long)	𑜀𑜬
𑜭	i (short)	𑜀𑜭
𑜮	î (long)	𑜀𑜮
𑜯	u (short)	𑜀𑜯
𑜰	û (long)	𑜀𑜰
𑜱	e (short)	𑜱𑜀
𑜱𑜲	ê (long)	𑜱𑜀𑜲
𑜳	âi (as in pâi)	𑜀𑜳
𑜴	a (as in kan)	𑜀𑜴
𑜲	âu	𑜀𑜲
𑜵	âo	𑜀𑜵
𑜴𑜲	ow	𑜀𑜴𑜲
𑜴𑜳	oi (as in loi)	𑜀𑜴𑜳
𑜱𑜬	aw (as in maw)	𑜱𑜀𑜬
𑜭𑜵	iao	𑜀𑜭𑜵
𑜭𑜯	iu	𑜀𑜭

Ahom is a tonal language. The meaning of a word depends on tone. A slight variation in the tone changes the meaning of a word. It is, therefore, very important to learn the vowel sound carefully from a speaker of the language.

𑜫 This sign sits on the right hand side of the consonants. It carries the sound of a (short) such as 𑜀𑜫 ka, 𑜁𑜫 kha, 𑜃𑜫 ta.

𑜬 This sign sits on the right hand side of consonants. It carries the sound of â (long) such as 𑜉𑜬 mâ, 𑜊𑜬 pâ, etc.

Note : Any of the two signs 𑜫 or 𑜬 when added to a consonant forms a complete word. they cannot, therefore, be followed by any letter in the same word. For this reason these signs are called FINALS.

Exercise 6 : Read :

𑜇𑜫 𑜀𑜫 𑜅𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜆𑜫 𑜁𑜫 𑜇𑜫

𑜈𑜫 𑜆𑜫 𑜁𑜫 𑜂𑜫 𑜀𑜬 𑜊𑜬 𑜅𑜬

ᥛᥣ ᥐᥣ ᥙᥣ ᥖᥣ ᥞᥣ ᥕᥴ ᥓᥣ

Vocabulary 3 :

ᥕᥴ	come V
ᥞᥴ	go V
ᥐᥴ	say V
ᥖᥰᥴ	grass
ᥕᥣ	horse
ᥐᥣᥴ	eye

ᥓᥴ	tooth
ᥛᥣ	field
ᥖᥣ	cloth
ᥒᥣ	servant
ᥞᥣ	five
ᥓᥣ	PROHIBITIVE

The prohibitive particle sits before the verb.

Exercise 7 : Translate :

a) ᥞᥣ ᥕᥴ ᥞᥣ ᥐᥛᥱ ᥐᥴ ᥞᥣ ᥖᥣ ᥕᥛᥱ
b) ᥐᥴ ᥖᥲᥣ ᥖᥣ ᥒᥣ ᥐᥴ ᥖᥲᥣ ᥒᥣ ᥞᥛᥱ ᥖᥲᥣ
c) ᥐᥴ ᥕᥣ ᥖᥛᥱ ᥞᥴ ᥕᥣ ᥒᥣ ᥖᥲᥣ ᥖᥛᥱ ᥕᥴ
d) ᥓᥙᥴ ᥖᥛᥱ ᥕᥣ ᥕᥴ ᥓᥣ ᥐᥣ ᥖᥣ ᥛᥛᥱ ᥕᥛᥱ
e) ᥓᥣ ᥕᥴ ᥖᥲᥣ ᥒᥣ ᥐᥣ ᥒᥣ ᥕᥛᥱ ᥕᥴ

Exercise 8 : Translate :

a) grandchild's servant
b) grandchild's horse
c) five fruits
d) fruit market
e) water (of) eye
f) his cloth
g) do not go
h) do not go (to) market
i) he says, 'do not go (to) market'
j) grandchild sees elephant

Lesson 4

ᥰ This sign sits above a consonant towards right. It carries the sound of i / e such as ᥘᥱᥒ ngin, ᥐᥱᥒ tin, ᥞᥱᥒ kin.

Vocabulary 4 :

ᥞᥱᥒ	eat V
ᥛᥱᥑᥞ	call V
ᥕᥱᥒ	become V

ᥘᥱᥒ	silver (money)
ᥕᥱᥑ	knife
ᥕᥱᥑᥞ	book

ꑍꌠꌨ	worship V
ꑘꌠꌧ	make V
ꑘꌠꑷ	ten
ꑘꌠꑣ	cold
ꑍꌠꌧ	seven

ꑷꌠꌧ	eight
ꑷꌠꑣ	town
ꑵꌠꑣ	soil
ꑞꌠꑣ	stone
ꑘꌠꑷ	ten

Exercise 9 : Translate :

a) ꑣ ꑘꌠꑣ ꑍꑣ ꓮꓮ ꑘꑣ ꑍꑣ ꌨꌠꑣ ꑍꌨ
b) ꑷꌠꌧ ꑎ ꑘꑣ ꑍ; ꑷꌠꑣ ꑘꑣ ꓮꓮ ꑍꑣ
c) ꑘꌠꑷ ꑘꌠꌨ ꑍꑣ ꞑꌠꌨ ꑘꑣ ꑎ ꌨꌠꑣ ꑋ;
d) ꑍꌠꌧ ꑷꌠꑣ ꑘꑣ ꌨꌠꑣ ꑋꌨ ꑵꌠꑣ ꑞꑎ ꓲ
e) ꑵꑷ ꑷꌠꌧ ꓲ ꑍꌠꑣ ꌨꌠꑣ ꑋ; ꑍꑣ ꑷꑎ ꑘꑎ ꌨꌠꑣ ꑋꌨ

Exercise 10 : Translate :

a) do not say
b) ten years
c) cold water
d) do not drink cold water
e) elephants eat grass
f) he goes to field
g) soil of field (is) good
h) 'mit' knife from market (is) good

Lesson 5

ꞏ This sign sits above a consonant towards right. It carries the sound of i / e (long) such as ꑷꞏ pî, ꑍꞏ mî, ꑘꞏ jî, etc.

Vocabulary 5 :

ꑍꞏ	spirit
ꑍꞏ	have V
ꑋꞏ	ride V
ꑘꞏ	four
ꑘꞏ	granary

ꑌꞏ	to
ꑵꞏ	good
ꑷꞏ	year
ꑷꞏ	fan
ꑍꞏ	bear

Exercise 11 :

a) ꑍꑣ ꑋꌠꌨ ꑍꞏ ꑍꑣ ꑋꞏ ꑘꑎ ꑍ; ꑘꌨ
b) ꑘꑣ ꑘ; ꑌꞏ ꑷꞏ ꑘꑣ ꑷꌠꑷ ꑘꞏ ꑘꞏ ꑘꞏ ꑵꑏ
c) ꑘꞏ ꑋꞏ ꑘꑣ ꑋ; ꑍꑣ ꑍꞏ ꑘꞏ ꑘꌠꌨ

d) ꯑꯣꯟ ꯍꯩ ꯂꯤ ꯁ꯭ ꯃꯣꯡ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯀꯣꯛ ꯑꯩ

Exercise 12 :

a) He worships the spirit of water
b) He goes to market riding on horse
c) He says, 'He drinks cold water'
d) He has four good fans
e) Grandchild has four granaries

Lesson 6

꯳ This sign sits below the letter towards the right side. It carries the sound of u such as ꯀꯨꯟ kun, ꯂꯨꯡ lung.

Vocabulary 6 :

ꯃꯨꯟ	man
ꯂꯨꯡ	big
ꯍꯨꯟ	tree
ꯍꯨꯡ	fall V
ꯍꯥꯟ	king
ꯁꯨꯡ	mouth

ꯃꯨꯝ	banana
ꯁꯨꯟ	garden
ꯖꯨꯡ	bird
ꯂꯨꯡ	child
ꯍꯥꯡ	dig V
ꯀꯨꯡ	six

Exercise 13 : Translate :

ꯂꯨꯡ ꯄꯟ ꯅ꯭ ꯍꯥ ꯑꯣꯝ
ꯖꯡ ꯁꯣꯛ ꯁꯣ ꯅ꯭ ꯑꯣ ꯍꯨꯟ
ꯍꯥꯟ ꯅ꯭ ꯑꯩꯛ ꯐꯤ
ꯑꯟ ꯀꯣ ꯂꯩ ꯁꯣꯡ ꯁꯣꯛ
ꯁꯣ ꯑꯣ ꯍꯨꯟ ꯑꯣ ꯄꯟ

ꯄꯟ ꯑꯟ ꯖꯡ ꯍꯣꯡ ꯍꯨꯟ
ꯍꯣꯟ ꯑꯣ ꯀꯤ ꯁꯨꯟ
ꯄꯟ ꯃ꯭ ꯍꯥꯟ ꯑꯣꯝ
ꯁꯤ ꯍꯨꯟ ꯑꯣ ꯄꯟ

ꯂꯨꯡ ꯍꯥ ꯑꯣꯝ ꯑꯣꯝ
ꯃꯨꯟ ꯅ꯭ ꯑꯣꯟ
ꯂꯨꯡ ꯖꯡ ꯅ꯭ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯍꯨꯟ

Exercise 14 : Translate :

a) Birds eat fruit
b) Ten men are eating banana
c) Grandchild sees big elephant
d) Birds eat fruits of big tree
e) Ten childs drink water
f) Elephant tusk is big
g) The king calls his servant
h) King's son rides elephant

Lesson 7

ᩖ This sign sits below the consonant towards the right side. It carries the power of û (long) such as ᨣᩖ rû, ᨿᩖ jû, etc.

Vocabulary 7 :

ᨣᩖ	head, beginning
ᨦᩖ	bridge
ᨶᩖ	cow
ᨻᩖ	see V, keep V
ᨠᩖ	animal
ᨾᩖ	pig

ᨿᩖ	stay V
ᨸᩖ	grandfather
ᨾᩖ	every
ᨷᩖ	snake
ᨹᩖ	man (person)
ᨧᩖ	look V

Exercise 15 : Translate :

ᨸᩖ ᨲᩴ ᨿᨻᩥ
ᨿᨻᩥ ᨦᨻᩥ ᨶᩖ
ᨾᨻᩥ ᨻᩖ ᨾᩖ
ᨾᩖ ᨹᩥ ᨾᨻᩥ ᨾ; ᨿᩖ ᨾᨠᩢ
ᨹᩖ ᨿᨾᩮ

ᨿᩴ ᨾᨻᩥ ᨻᩖ ᨦᨾᩮ
ᨾᩖ ᨸᩣ ᨾᨻᩥ ᨣᩣᨦᩢ ᨹᩣ ᨸᨻᩥ
ᨾᩖ ᨸᩣ ᨦᨾᩮ ᨾ; ᨿᩖ ᨾᨠᩢ
ᨾᩖ ᨾᨻᩥ ᨾ; ᨠᩣ ᨾᨠᩢ
ᨣᩖ ᨸᩣ ᨦᨾᩮ ᨾ; ᨠᩣ ᩋᨾᩮ

ᨦᨠᩢ ᨶᨻᩥ ᨾᩖ
ᨾᩖ ᨸᩣ ᨦᨾᩮ
ᨾᩖ ᨸᩣ
ᨾᨻᩥ ᨧᩖ ᨾᨾᩮ
ᨾᨻᩥ ᨧᩖ ᨾᨾᩮ

Exercise 16 : Translate :

a) Every day cow eats grass
b) Every day grandfather comes to banana garden
c) The pig is staying at the end of the bridge
d) Birds stay in big tree
e) Every year he worships spirit

Lesson 8

ᩋ This sign sits in front of the letter. It has the sound of e (short) such as ᩋᨾ ke, ᩋᨸ pe, ᩋᨠ te etc.

ᩋᩁ Of the two signs, the first sign sits in front of the consonant, the second above it but towards right. They have the sound of ê (long) such as ᩋᨸᩁ pê, ᩋᨽᩁ mê, ᩋᨧᩁ chê etc.

Vocabulary 8 :

ᩋᨧᩁ	dish
ᩋᨧᩁ	town
ᩋᨸᩁ	conquer V
ᩋᨽᩁ	mother

ᩋᨦᩁ	river
ᩋᨾ	old
ᩋᨿ	PERFECTIVE

The perfective particle indicates the completion of an act.

Exercise 17 : Translate :

ꯑꯣꯟ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯩꯁ	ꯃꯁꯤ ꯅꯁ꯭ ꯌꯨꯄ ꯑꯣꯟ	ꯑꯣꯡ ꯃꯨꯖꯤ
ꯅꯤ ꯃꯁ꯭ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯑꯣꯡ	ꯃꯇꯤ ꯅꯁ꯭ ꯑꯣꯡ	ꯑꯅꯥ ꯊꯣ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯑꯣ
ꯃꯇꯤ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯀꯨꯝꯅ ꯃꯁꯤ	ꯃꯇꯤ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯅ꯭ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ	ꯑꯅꯥ ꯐꯂ ꯈꯣꯝ ꯁ꯭ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯑꯦꯛ ꯌꯨꯖꯤ
ꯃꯇꯤ ꯑꯅꯥ ꯑꯣꯡ ꯃꯨꯖꯤ		

Exercise 18 : Translate :

a) The king conquered four big cities
b) The mouth of the river is big
c) His mother eats fruit
d) Mother says, 'do not worship spirit'
e) There is big tree in the garden
f) Every day the old man goes to town

Lesson 9

꞉ This sign sits above the letter on the right hand side. It has the sound of <u>âi</u> such as ꯀ꞉ <u>kâi</u>, ꯄ꞉ <u>pâi</u>, etc.

Vocabulary 9 :

ꯆ꞉	feast
ꯀꯤ	shining
ꯁ꞉	sand
ꯊ꞉	fire
ꯉ꞉	wood
ꯀ꞉	fowl

ꯇꯤ꞉	this
ꯁꯤ꞉	letter
ꯃꯤ꞉	egg
ꯑꯤ꞉	die V
ꯄꯤ꞉	go V
ꯂꯩ꞉	get V

Exercise 19 : Translate

ꯃꯁꯤ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯑꯣꯡ	ꯍꯨ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯊꯨ ꯇꯤ꞉	ꯊꯁꯤ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯃꯤꯇꯤ ꯃꯤ꞉
ꯐꯂ ꯑꯤ꞉ ꯑꯣꯡ ꯑꯦꯛ	ꯑꯂ ꯃꯤ꞉ ꯀꯤ꞉	ꯃꯁꯤ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯃꯤꯇꯤ ꯆꯤ꞉ ꯑꯤ꞉ ꯁ꞉
ꯇꯤ꞉ ꯑꯣꯡ ꯁꯨꯖꯤ ꯆꯦ꞉	ꯃꯁꯤ ꯃꯤꯇꯤ ꯆꯤ꞉	ꯍꯨ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯊꯨ ꯑꯤ꞉ ꯑꯤ꞉ ꯊꯣ꞉
ꯁꯤ꞉ ꯁꯤꯡ꞉	ꯍꯨ ꯃꯤꯇꯤ ꯃꯤ꞉	ꯃꯁꯤ ꯇꯤ꞉ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯄꯤ꞉ ꯊꯨ ꯑꯤ꞉ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ

Exercise 20 : Translate

a) Grandchild calls pig
b) This bird lives in this tree

c) Four eggs of this fowl
d) He writes this book
e) This year he built storehouse
f) This fowl died
g) The king goes to the big town
h) The old man eats meal

Lesson 10

ೊ This sign sits below the letter towards right. It removes the sound a from the consonant such as ಖ್ವಣ್ khvan, ಖ್ವಂ khvam.

Vocabulary 10 :

ಞ್ಞಿ	cannon
ಟ್ಟಿ	lake
ಟ್ಟಣ್	sleep V
ಳ್ಳಿ	two
ಳ್ಳಣ್	ask V

ಳ್ಳಮ್	burn V
ಖ್ವಣ್	vitality, life force
ಳ್ಳಿ	go downstream V
ಱ್ಕಂ	spear
ಅ್ಞಿ	brass

Exercise 21 : Translate :

ಅಣ್ ಳ್ಳಿ ಅ; ಎ ನ್ಹಾ

ಪ್ಕಂ ಟ್ಟಣ್ ಅಂ ಅಣ್ ಅ

ಆ ಟ್ಟಣ್ ಞಿ ಬಣ್

ಞ್ಞಿ ಳ್ಳಿ ಡ್

ಅಣ್ ಳ್ಳಿ ಅ; ಎ ಅಂ ಞಮ್

ಳ್ಳಮ್ ಬಾ ಳಿಂ ಎಂ

ಆ ಳ್ಳಣ್ ಞಂ ಳಿಣ್ ಅ

ಳ್ಳಿ ಞಣ್ ಎ ಞಿ ಟ್ಟಿ

ಬ್ಲ ಳ್ಳಿ ಣಂ ಳಿಣ್ ಅ;

ಖ್ವಣ್ ಳ್ಳಿ ಱ್ಕಂ ಖ್ವಣ್ ಅಂ ಡ್

Exercise 22 : Translate

a) Two years and two months
b) Two drums and two spears
c) Grandfather sleeps at daytime
d) Do not ask for this book
e) The bird is in the middle of the lake
f) Grandchild's spear is big
g) Father called the khvan
h) Mother says, 'do not sleep at day time'
i) He comes downstream the river
j) This year his granary was burnt by fire

Lesson 11

ꪵ This sign sits above the consonant to the right side. It has the power of <u>au</u> such as ꪭꪵ <u>sau</u>, ꪶꪵ <u>khau</u>, ꪻꪵ <u>mau</u>.

<u>Vocabulary 11</u> :

ꪣꪵ	who ?
ꪭꪵ	post, pillar
ꪸꪵ	order
ꪽꪵ	bring V
ꪶꪵ	they
ꪾꪵ	inside

ꪻꪵ	you
ꪀꪵ	below
ꪸꪭꪵ	inform
ꪽꪱꪵ	big
ꪱꪵ	PAST

The PAST particle sits after the verb to indicate the past tense.

<u>Exercise 23</u> : Translate :

ပူ ကိုးဒီ ဖ် ယ် ဂျမ် မ် ဗ် ယူ ဂျတ် ကျဒီး ဆ်် ကာ် ကတွ် မး; တာ် ဒို်

ပူ ဟျ ကျဒီး တ် ကယွ် မး; တာ် ကျွ် ကယွ် မ် ကဒီး ယူ ဒ်် ဂျတ်

တ် ဗ် က်း; တာ် ကတာ် ကျ် ဂ်် မး; ကတာ် ကျဒီး ဂ်် ကျ် တာ် ဒျ်

ကျဒီး ဒို် မး; ဂ်် က တာ် ကျဒီး ဆ်် ဂ်် ကျ် တာ် ကာ် ဘဒီး

ဖဒီး ဂ်် ဇ်း; ကတွ် မး; ဒုကာ် ယူ တာ် တျဒီး ဆ််

<u>Exercise 24</u> : Translate :

a) Mother says, 'do not inform'
b) He went downstream
c) (The) man brings vegetable
d) He asks his servant to go to field
e) Cows are under tree
f) Who is coming ?
g) The old man is coming
h) Bring the horse
i) They came to the field
j) You go and stay at the mouth of the river
k) The post is big

Lesson 12

ꪮ These two signs sit after a consonant. Their power is <u>ao</u> such as ꪀꪮ <u>kao</u>, ꪸꪮ <u>lao</u>, ꪶꪮ <u>khao</u>.

<u>Vocabulary 12</u> :

ꪀꪮ	I
ꪣꪮ	owner

ဘ်	not
ဆ်	we

ꯏꯟꯅꯤ	star

ꯆꯥꯅꯤ	rice

Exercise 25 : Translate :

ꯀꯦꯅꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯆꯥꯅꯤ
ꯃꯅꯤ ꯐꯅꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯆꯥꯅꯤ
ꯀꯦꯅꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯁꯤ
ꯍꯌꯥ ꯐꯅꯤ ꯍꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ
ꯍꯌꯥ ꯁꯤ ꯊꯤꯌꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ
ꯍꯌꯥ ꯁꯤ ꯊꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯐꯅꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯁꯥꯒꯠꯂꯤ
ꯀꯦꯅꯤ ꯐꯅꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯁꯣꯜꯂꯤ
ꯐꯍꯌꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯤꯕꯥ ꯍꯤꯡ
ꯑꯩ ꯅꯍꯥ ꯀꯔꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ
ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯌ ꯃꯇꯝ ꯄꯨꯝꯅꯃꯛ ꯂꯥꯏꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯤꯕꯥ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ

Exercise 26 : Translate :

a) Who is the owner of this horse?
b) Man does not eat grass
c) This old man has no teeth
d) There is fruit in the tree
e) We will not come this year
f) We do not drink cold water
g) I do not have book
h) We do not sleep at day time
i) Who is the owner of this elephant ?
j) Stars are not seen at day time

Lesson 13

ꯔꯤ Of the two signs, one sits below the letter towards right, the other sits above towards right. they have the power of ow such as ꯀꯣꯔꯤ kow, ꯊꯣꯔꯤ thow, ꯇꯣꯔꯤ tow.

Vocabulary 13 :

ꯄꯣꯔꯤ	arrow
ꯋꯣꯔꯤ	wish
ꯄꯣꯔꯤ	young man
ꯀꯣꯔꯤ	stick

ꯇꯣꯔꯤ	nine
ꯍꯣꯔꯤ	messenger
ꯅꯣꯔꯤ	new
ꯊꯣꯔꯤ	old

Exercise 27 : Translate :

ꯇꯤꯡ ꯊꯣꯔꯤ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯆꯥꯅꯤ ꯑꯁ
ꯆꯥ ꯃꯤꯌꯥ ꯆꯥꯅꯤ ꯑꯁ
ꯊꯣꯔꯤ ꯁꯥ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ
ꯀꯣꯔꯤ ꯑꯩ
ꯊꯣꯔꯤ ꯋꯥ ꯀꯤꯅꯤ ꯆꯥ

ꯄꯨ ꯊꯤꯡ ꯊꯣꯔꯤ ꯆꯤꯁꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯤ
ꯆꯤꯡ ꯁ ꯇꯤꯡ ꯍꯣꯔꯤ
ꯆꯥ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯤ ꯃꯁꯤꯡ
ꯄꯨ ꯍꯣꯔꯤ ꯆꯤ ꯍꯤꯕꯥ

Exercise 28 : Translate :

a) Mother brings new cloth
b) The messenger is bringing a book
c) The old man brings stick
d) Bring the stick
e) Two young men go to market
f) The messenger said, 'where did he go ?'
g) Nine persons come from town
h) This old man is their grandfather

Lesson 14

ꯍ Of the two signs, one sits below right side and the other above right side. Their combination gives the sound of oi, such as ꯋꯍ loi, ꯀꯍ koi, ꯕꯍ boi.

Vocabulary 14 :

ꯈꯥ	hill, mountain
ꯕꯍ	pray V
ꯋꯍ	swim V
ꯅꯍ	buffalo

ꯕꯍ	again
ꯃꯍ	tribute
ꯏꯍ	small
ꯀꯍ	COMP

The COMP particle ꯀꯍ sits after the verb to indicate the completion of act.

Exercise 29 : Translate :

ꯑ ꯁꯤ ꯃ ꯑꯣ ꯈꯥ
ꯅꯤꯗ ꯕꯍ ꯃꯣ ꯗꯦ
ꯃꯗ ꯋꯍ ꯗꯦ
ꯀꯨ ꯃꯣ ꯁꯤ ꯋꯍ ꯗꯦ
ꯀꯩꯗ ꯕꯍ ꯑꯣ ꯃꯣ

ꯍꯨꯝ ꯏꯍ ꯋꯍ ꯗꯦ
ꯕꯍ ꯃꯗ ꯅ ꯃꯍ ꯑꯣ ꯅꯤꯗ
ꯏꯨꯝ ꯏꯍ ꯊꯨ ꯑꯣ ꯈꯥ
ꯅꯍ ꯑꯤ ꯃ ꯑꯣ ꯁꯤ
ꯃꯗ ꯊꯨ ꯑꯣ ꯏ ꯀꯍ

Exercise 30 : Translate :

a) The hill is small
b) There is no tree in this hill
c) He prays to god
d) Little birds cannot swim
e) The buffalo is under the tree
f) He said again to the king
g) Which bird lives in the hill
h) Do not swim in the water at the river
i) Two messengers bring tribute to the king
j) He has no child

Lesson 15

ᨿᩊ Of the two signs, one sits in front of and the other after the consonant. they carry the sound of aw such as ᨿᨶᩊ po', ᨿᨲᩊ ho', ᨿᨾᩊ to' etc.

Vocabulary 15 :

ᨿᨷᩊ	neck
ᨿᨲᩊ	palace
ᨿᨶᩊ	father
ᨿᨾᩊ	fight V

ᨿᨸᩊ	spike
ᨿᨻᩊ	priest
ᨿᨤᩊ	a unit of land measurement
ᨿᨺᩊ	CL human being

Exercise 31 : Translate :

ᨸᩴ ᨷᨦ ᨿᨻᩊ ᨿᨺᩊ ᨷᩴ ᨾᩮ ᨿᨲᩊ

ᨸᩴ ᨿᨤᩊ

ᨷᨧᩥ ᨿᨺᩊ ᨷᩴ ᨧᩪ ᨿᨲᩊ

ᨺᨧᩥ ᨤᩫ ᨿᨾᩊ ᨾᩴ ᨿᨲᩊ

ᨿᨾ᩠ ᨤᩫ ᩋᩣ ᨿᨻᩊ ᨷᨦ ᨽᩤ

ᨷᨧᩥ ᩋᨩᩮ ᨧᩪ ᨾᩮ ᨿᨶᩊ ᩋᨩᩮ

ᨿᨶᩊ ᨺᨦ ᨶᩊ ᨾᩮ ᨺᨧᩥ ᨿᨾᩊ ᨿᨲᩊ

ᨽᨧᩥ ᨿᨺᩊ ᨶᩊ ᨾᩮ ᨿᨶᩊ ᨤᩫ

ᨸᩮ ᨧᩪ ᨾᩮ ᨿᨲᩊ ᨷᩴ

Exercise 32 : Translate :

a) The king stays in the palace
b) The old man told him
c) King's father went to the palace
d) This year I saw buffaloes fighting
e) Two *puras* of land (din)
f) The old king comes to this hill and prays to the spirit of this hill
g) Two priests worship the spirit of water

Lesson 16

◌᩵ ◌᩶ Of the three signs, one sits above the consonant, the other two after the consonant. They carry the sound of something like ieo such as ᨽ᩵᩶ mieo, ᨾ᩵᩶ kieo, ᨿ᩵᩶ sieo, etc.

Vocabulary 16 :

ᨾ᩵᩶	swift
ᨿ᩵᩶	basket
ᨤ᩵᩶	finger

ᨿ᩵᩶	bangle
ᨽ᩵᩶	cat
ᨿ᩵᩶	catch V

Exercise 33 : Translate :

ꯀꯤꯟ ꯙ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯁꯥꯟ ꯀꯤꯟ ꯊꯧꯍꯥꯟ
ꯑꯤꯟ ꯅꯣ ꯙ ꯃꯁꯤꯡ ꯀꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯁꯥ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯑꯣꯏ
ꯃꯤꯟ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯨꯏ ꯑꯣꯃ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯀꯤ ꯁꯨ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯀꯤ
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯀꯦꯟ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯁꯨ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯀꯤ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯤꯟ
ꯅꯨꯡꯁꯤ ꯁ ꯃꯤꯟ ꯑꯣꯏ ꯑꯣ ꯀꯦ ꯑꯣ

Exercise 34 :

a) This is our cat
b) This cat is ours
c) Cat catches bird
d) Our men went and fought
e) This river is swift
f) The cat is in the basket
g) He caught tiger in the hill
h) Gold bangle is beautiful to look at

Lesson 17

꯰ Of the two signs, one sits above the right side and the other below right side. they carry the sound of iu such as ꯉꯤꯡ ngiun, ꯔꯤꯡ riun, ꯂꯤꯨꯡ liung.

Vocabulary 17 :

ꯑꯣꯏꯍꯟ	white
ꯇꯤꯡ	month
ꯅꯨꯡꯁꯤ	night
ꯊꯤꯨ	arrive V
ꯔꯤꯡ	house

ꯍꯤꯨ	one
ꯃꯤꯡ	enjoyement
ꯑꯤꯡ	sheet
ꯃꯤꯨ	kingdom
ꯁꯤꯡ	silver

Exercise 35 : Translate :

ꯇꯤꯡ ꯍꯤꯨ ꯃꯨ ꯀꯣꯛ ꯅꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯊꯤꯨ ꯔꯤꯡ ꯍꯤꯨ ꯄꯤꯨ ꯍꯤꯨ
ꯃꯤꯡ ꯑꯣ ꯗꯃꯊ ꯅ ꯊꯤꯨ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯊꯤꯨ ꯃꯨ ꯅꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏ ꯗꯥ
ꯃꯤꯡ ꯊꯣꯡ ꯃꯨ ꯅꯤꯡ ꯁꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯑꯣꯃ ꯔꯤꯡ ꯄꯤꯡ ꯅꯥ ꯑꯣꯃ ꯔꯤꯡ
ꯗꯥ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯑꯩ ꯅꯤꯡ ꯄꯤꯡ ꯅꯥ ꯑꯣꯃ ꯊꯤꯨ ꯑꯩ ꯄꯤꯡ

Exercise 36 : Translate :

a) There was a king in a kingdom
b) I have a big house in the town
c) White tiger does not sleep at night
d) You have white horse
e) I have one big silver plate

f) He arrived at namrup at night
g) He stayed at home for three months

Lesson 18

Vocabulary 18 :

ꩻꪀ꪿	boat
ꪒꪀ꪿	cause
ꪙꪖꪎ꪿	name

ꪖꪖꪎ꪿	time
ꪙꪖꪎ꪿	tiger
ꪓꪀ꪿	salt

Exercise 37 : Translate :

ꪙꪻ ꪓꪽ ꪗꪊ ꩻꪀ꪿ ꪻꪀ꪿ ꪖꪖꪎ꪿ ꪒꪻ ꪙꪫ꪿
ꪙꪀ꪿ ꪖꪽ ꪙꪱ ꪙꪀꪫ꪿ ꪗꪱ ꪒꪻ ꪻꪖꪖ ꪊ ꪙꪖ
ꪒꪀ꪿ ꪊ ꪙꪫ ꪻꪖꪽ ꪓꪽ ꪙꪻ ꪊ ꪖꪖꪎ ꪗꪫ
ꪓꪀ꪿ ꪗ ꪻꪻ ꩻꪀ꪿ ꪖꪖꪎ꪿ ꪙꪀ꪿ ꪙꪫ꪿ ꪙꪻ ꪊ ꪖꪖꪎ ꪙꪻ

Exercise 38 : Translate :

a) Tiger eats cow and buffalo
b) My name is Chao Kun
c) He goes to the market in a big boat
d) The messenger went to catch tiger
e) Do not go to the field at this time
f) Nowadays people do not fight elephant
g) Buffalo eats salt
h) The white tiger came at night
i) He lives in house-boat
j) Salt is in the boat

Part 2 : Grammar

Numerals

1	ꯑꯁꯤ
2	ꯅꯨꯃ
3	ꯍꯋꯥ
4	ꯎꯃꯪ
5	ꯉꯊ
6	ꯇꯨꯡ
7	ꯁꯥꯡ
8	ꯋꯥꯡ
9	ꯀꯣꯛ
10	ꯑꯥꯏ
11	ꯑꯥꯏ ꯑꯥꯡ
12	ꯑꯥꯏ ꯅꯨꯃ
13	ꯑꯥꯏ ꯍꯋꯥ
19	ꯑꯥꯏ ꯀꯣꯛ
20	ꯑꯣꯛ
21	ꯑꯣꯛ ꯑꯥꯡ
22	ꯑꯣꯛ ꯅꯨꯃ
30	ꯍꯋꯥ ꯑꯥꯏ
31	ꯍꯋꯥ ꯑꯥꯏ ꯑꯥꯡ
40	ꯎꯃꯪ ꯑꯥꯏ
50	ꯉꯊ ꯑꯥꯏ
90	ꯀꯣꯛ ꯑꯥꯏ
100	ꯏꯑꯥ ꯔꯤ
101	ꯏꯑꯥ ꯃꯔꯤ
200	ꯅꯨꯃ ꯏꯑꯥ
1000	ꯁꯥꯏ ꯔꯤ
1001	ꯁꯥꯏ ꯃꯔꯤ
1002	ꯁꯥꯏ ꯃꯅꯨꯃ
2000	ꯅꯨꯃ ꯁꯥꯏ
2001	ꯅꯨꯃ ꯁꯥꯏ ꯃꯔꯤ
3000	ꯍꯋꯥ ꯁꯥꯏ
10 000	ꯃꯨꯎꯤ

20 000	ꯑꯟꯖꯤꯡ ꯃꯅꯤꯡ
1.00.000	ꯑꯣꯡꯤ
2.00.000	ꯑꯟꯖꯤ ꯑꯣꯡꯤ
3.00.000	ꯌꯪ ꯑꯣꯡꯤ

Numeral signs

1	ꯑꯣꯖꯤ	ꯑꯔ	ꯑꯔ
2	ꯑꯟꯖꯤ	ꯇ	ꯇ
3	ꯌꯪ	ꯌꯪ	꯲
4	ꯎꯃ	ꯎꯃ	꯴
5	ꯉꯤ	ꯉꯤ	꯵
6	ꯖꯨꯛ	ꯖ	ꯖ
7	ꯍꯣꯟ	꯷	꯷
8	ꯁꯣꯟ		꯸
9	ꯗꯥꯔ	ꯘ, ꯙ	ꯘ, ꯙ
10	ꯑꯣꯅ		

Remember the difference :

ꯑꯣꯅ ꯑꯔ	10
ꯑꯣꯅ ꯑꯣꯟ	11
ꯑꯔ ꯑꯔ	20
ꯑꯔ ꯑꯣꯟ	21
ꯌꯪ ꯑꯣꯅ	30
ꯌꯪ ꯑꯣꯅ ꯑꯣꯟ	31
ꯉꯑꯔ / ꯎꯃ ꯑꯣꯅ	40
ꯎꯃ ꯑꯣꯅ ꯑꯣꯟ	41

once	ꯅꯨꯛ ꯑꯔ
twice	ꯑꯟꯖꯤ ꯅꯨꯛ
thrice	ꯌꯪ ꯅꯨꯛ

first	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯑꯣꯖꯤ
second	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯑꯟꯖꯤ
third	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯌꯪ
fourth	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯎꯃ
fifth	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯉꯤ
sixth	ꯑꯃꯁ ꯖꯨꯛ

Noun

On the basis of formation, nouns in Ahom language may be grouped into two classes :

A - single-word noun

B - multi-word noun

A/ Single-word nounsare formed by one word only :

𑜈𑜧	leg
𑜈𑜨𑜫	elephant
𑜉𑜡	water
𑜀𑜡𑜫	tree
𑜇𑜤	field
𑜁𑜡𑜫	village

𑜉𑜪	gold
𑜈𑜭𑜩	mouth
𑜀𑜦	eye
𑜈𑜡𑜫	grand-child
𑜀𑜉	place
𑜆𑜀𑜰	hill

B/ Compound nouns are formed by the combination of two or more words. For instance :

𑜀𑜉 𑜈𑜀𑜰	fire-place
𑜁𑜡𑜫 𑜅𑜃𑜀𑜴	east

𑜉𑜡𑜫 𑜀𑜦	tears
𑜈𑜭𑜡𑜫 𑜀𑜭𑜀𑜴	rain

Compound nouns are formed in several ways :

(1) By suffixing words meaning 'male' or 'female' to class names of living beings :

𑜈𑜭𑜀𑜴 𑜈𑜀𑜰	issue, child + male	son
𑜈𑜭 𑜈𑜩𑜨	person + female	woman
𑜈𑜀𑜰 𑜔𑜭𑜀𑜴	buffalo + male	male buffalo

(2) By combining two unrelated sngle-word nouns in a sense of some relationship or in a possessive form, the possessor following the thing possessed :

𑜆𑜩𑜨 𑜈𑜨𑜫	stable + elephant	elephant stable
𑜇𑜰 𑜇𑜩𑜡𑜫	edge + house	edge of house
𑜈𑜀𑜵 𑜈𑜉	master + store	store-keeper
𑜀𑜉 𑜈𑜀𑜰	place + fire	hearth
𑜉𑜡𑜫 𑜀𑜦	water + eye	tears

(3) By combining two single-word nouns having some sort of relation between them or identical meaning :

𑜉𑜃𑜨 𑜁𑜡𑜫	country + village	country

ꯃꯨꯟ ꯃꯦꯡ	son + grandson	descendants
ꯑꯔ ꯃꯋ	down + sky	the world
ꯍꯧ ꯍꯨꯪ	elder + younger	brothers
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯅꯦꯡ	time + day	time

(4) By combining a noun and a verb ; the verb follwing the noun :

ꯏꯁ꯭ꯔꯤ	water + fall V	waterfalls
ꯇꯣꯏꯗ ꯍꯧ	earth + burn V	brick
ꯃꯋ ꯍꯣꯟ	cloth + wipe V	towel

(5) By combining a verb and a noun ; the verb preceding and acting on the noun :

ꯋꯥꯟ ꯃꯋ	wash + clothes	washerman
ꯐ ꯇꯣꯛ	see + body	bodyguard
ꯐ ꯍꯛ	see + elephant	elephant-keeper
ꯇꯣꯗ ꯍꯤꯛ	eat + country	ruler, governor
ꯇꯣꯗ ꯅꯦꯡ	eat + village	village headman

(6) By combining one verb and two nouns, one noun preceding and the other following the verb. The first noun acts as the subject and the second as the object.

For instance : the compound noun ꯃꯤ ꯇꯣꯗ ꯍꯤꯛ meaning ꯃꯤ 'person' ꯇꯣꯗ 'eat V' ꯍꯤꯛ 'kingdom', i.e. 'the person who eats (i.e. rules) the kingdom'. The term refers either to a king, governor, or viceroy or such other officials.

Other examples are :

ꯃꯤ ꯆꯤ ꯍꯤꯛ	person + go + country	traveller
ꯃꯤ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯇꯨꯛ	person + beat + drum	drummer
ꯃꯤ ꯉꯥ ꯂꯣꯏꯗ	person + guard + house	house guard
ꯅꯥꯛ ꯐ ꯇꯣꯛ	female + see + body	female attendant
ꯃꯤ ꯀꯣꯟ ꯏꯔ	person + cut + grass	grass cutter
ꯃꯤ ꯂꯩꯅ ꯆꯤ	person + carry + dead body	carrier of dead body

Note : There is not much difference between type (5) and type (6). Compound nouns in type (6) are more specific and easily understood.

(7) By combining a noun and an adjective, the adjective following the noun :

ꯀꯨꯛ ꯇꯣꯛ	metal + red	copper
ꯀꯨꯛ ꯍꯤꯛ	metal + yellow	brass
ꯀꯨꯛ ꯇꯨꯛ	metal + hard	bell metal
ꯇꯣꯗ ꯇꯤ	soil + black	coal

ꯖꯩꯃꯤ ꯋꯥꯏꯟ	soil + white	cement
ꯖꯩꯃꯤ ꯍꯤ	soil + field	cultivated land

(8) By placing ꯑꯃ placing before a verb. Such nouns always denote the place where the action of the particular verb takes place.

For instance, ꯑꯃ ꯇꯥꯕ formed by prefixing ꯑꯃ 'place' to verb ꯇꯥꯕ 'to sit', refers to articles like 'chair', 'stool', 'bench' etc.

Further examples are :

ꯑꯃ ꯁꯩꯃ	place + eat V	eating place
ꯑꯃ ꯅꯨꯡ	place + sleep V	bedstead
ꯑꯃ ꯌꯥꯖ	place + worship V	temple
ꯑꯃ ꯁꯤꯡ	place + teach V	school, college

(9) By prefixing ꯁꯣꯛ 'that' or ꯑꯥꯖ 'that' acting as relative pronoun to a verb :

ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯁꯩꯃ	that + eat V	food
ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯁꯣꯟ	that + work V	work
ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯅꯨꯡ	that + sleep V	sleep
ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯊꯣ	that + go V	travel
ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯋꯣ	that + walk V	walking
ꯁꯣꯛ / ꯑꯥꯖ ꯋꯥꯟ	that + talk V	conversation

(10) By combining ꯍꯨꯝ 'to come out', 'to issue' and a noun.

ꯍꯨꯝ ꯋꯥꯏꯟ	issue + war	soldier
ꯍꯨꯝ ꯋꯣ	issue + fire	spark
ꯍꯨꯝ ꯃꯨꯖ	issue + cannon	cartridge

(11) By combining a relative pronoun, a verb and a noun in such a way that all the three make a sentence in the form of a compound noun.

ꯁꯣꯛ ꯀꯩꯖ ꯋꯖ	which scrtach back	back-scratcher
ꯁꯣꯛ ꯁꯤꯒ ꯌꯤ	which catch fish	fish-trap
ꯁꯣꯛ ꯑꯥꯖ ꯁꯥ	which boil rice	pan

Proper names

Proper names are generally preceded by word or words denoting the class to which a particular noun belongs :

a) ꩻ 'water, river' is prefixed to the names of rivers :

ꩻ ꪖꪊ ꪙ	Nam Ti Ma	Dhansiri
ꩻ ꪗ	Nam Sau	Dikhow
ꩻ ꪘꪎ	Nam Khun	Disang
ꩻ ꪗꪊꪎ	Nam Jin	Buri Dihing
ꩻ ꪘꪊꪮ	Nam Kiu	Irrawady
ꩻ ꪖꪊ ꪗ	Nam Ti Lao	Brahmaputra

b) ꩻ ꪘꪉ 'pond, tank', is prefixed to the name of tanks :

ꩻ ꪘꪉ ꪜꪾ ꪇꪱꪖꪖ	Nam Khum Joyhagar	Joysagar tank
ꩻ ꪘꪉ ꪜꪎ	Nam Khum Lung	Bar Pukhuri
ꩻ ꪘꪉ ꪚꪊ ꪜꪾ ꪇꪱ ꪱꪖꪖ	Nam Khum Bijoygar	Bijoysagar tank

c) ꪓꪎ 'lake', is prefixed to the name of lakes :

ꪓꪎ ꪜꪎ	Nong Jang	
ꪓꪎ ꪜꪎ	Nong Lung	
ꪓꪎ ꪻꪇ ꪙꪒꪎ	Nong Kaw Mong	
ꪓꪎ ꪖꪗ	Nong Taw	

d) ꪖꪊ 'place', is prefixed to the name of places :

ꪖꪊ ꪀꪔ	Ti Rap	
ꪖꪊ ꪚ	Ti Pam	
ꪖꪊ ꪚꪎ	Ti Pong	
ꪖꪊ ꪜꪾ	Ti Loi	
ꪖꪊ ꪀꪱ	Ti Ru	
ꪖꪊ ꪙꪎꪉ	Ti Mon	

e) ꪚꪉ 'village', is prefixed to the name of villages :

ꪚꪉ ꪜꪎ	Ban Lung	Bar Gaon
ꪚꪉ ꪀꪒꪖ	Ban Ruk	Banruk
ꪚꪉ ꪜꪊ	Ban Phi	Der Gaon
ꪚꪉ ꪀꪊꪉ	Ban Rin	Sil Gaon
ꪚꪉ ꪚꪊꪖ	Ban Pet	Ath Gaon
ꪚꪉ ꪖꪎ	Ban Tung	Bantuk

𑜉𑜤 𑜃𑜨 𑜇𑜫𑜩	Ban Pha Kut	Dhekial Gaon

f) 𑜆𑜃𑜫 'town', is prefixed to the name of towns :

𑜆𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜥	Che Hung	Garhgaon
𑜆𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜤𑜨	Che Mun	Rangpur
𑜆𑜃𑜫 𑜎𑜪 𑜏𑜭	Che Rai Doi	Charaideo
𑜆𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜨	Che Pon	Sepon

g) 𑜋𑜤𑜥 'kingdom, country' is prefixed to the name of countries or kingdoms :

𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜋𑜭 𑜃𑜇𑜥	(Mong) Mao Lung	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜋𑜪𑜫	Mong Mit	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜆𑜃𑜫 𑜆𑜃𑜫	Mong Ke Se	Manipur
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜀𑜋𑜧 𑜎𑜦	Mong Tiura	Chutiya
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜆𑜃𑜫	Mong Khe	China
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜃𑜥	Mong Phang	Bengal

Note : In Ahom language, other smaller divisions of a state such as province, region, district, are also called 𑜋𑜤𑜥 . Hence this term is also prefixed to such smaller divisions :

𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜀𑜋 𑜉𑜩	Ti Pam	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜉𑜧 𑜊𑜥	Kham Jang	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜇𑜭𑜥	Mong Kang	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜇𑜡 𑜈𑜥	Ha Bung	
𑜋𑜤𑜥 𑜇𑜡 𑜎𑜥 𑜇𑜋	Ma-rang-ki	

h) 𑜏𑜭 'hill', is prefixed to names of hills.

𑜏𑜭 𑜇𑜧 𑜎𑜭𑜥	Doi Kau-Rong	
𑜏𑜭 𑜊𑜋 𑜊𑜡	Doi Si-La	
𑜏𑜭 𑜈𑜩	Doi Dam	
𑜏𑜭 𑜉𑜧	Doi Kham	
𑜏𑜭 𑜉𑜫𑜤 𑜇𑜋	Doi Pat-Kai	Patkoi Range

i) 𑜇𑜡 'field', is prefixed to names of fields :

𑜇𑜡 𑜉𑜇𑜤	Na Phuk	Naphukpathar
𑜇𑜡 𑜊𑜪𑜥	Na Lung	Barpathâr

ꪙꪊ ꪀꪮ	Na Noi	Sarupathâr
ꪙꪊ ꪻ	Na Mau	Na-pathâr
ꪙꪊ ꪀꪱꪉ	Na Deng	Rangâpathâr

j) ꪎꪊꪖ 'garden', is prefixed to names of gardens :

ꪎꪊꪖ ꪫꪀ	Sun Phak	Sâkbâri
ꪎꪊꪖ ꪗꪀ ꪎꪉ	Sun Mak Lang	Kathâlbâri
ꪎꪊꪖ ꪫꪖ ꪻꪖ	Sun Khao Min	Haladhibâri
ꪎꪊꪖ ꪻ ꪎꪉ	Sun Mai Sang	Bañhbâri

k) ꪑꪮꪕ 'mouth', is prefixed to names of places of confluence of rivers :

ꪑꪮꪕ ꪗ ꪎ	Sup Nam Sao	Dikhowmukh
ꪑꪮꪕ ꪗ ꪎꪖ	Sup Nam Jin	Dihingmukh
ꪑꪮꪕ ꪗ ꪶꪀ	Sup Nam Ti	Namtimukh

l) ꪫꪊ 'god, goddess', is prefixed to names of gods or goddesses :

ꪫꪊ ꪎꪖꪉ ꪱꪉꪉ	Pha Leng-Don	
ꪫꪊ ꪀꪖꪮ ꪎꪖꪉ	Pha Tiu-Cheng	
ꪫꪊ ꪎꪉ ꪱꪉꪖ	Pha Sang-Din	
ꪫꪊ ꪀꪎ ꪙꪎ	Pha Ta-Ra	
ꪫꪊ ꪎꪽ ꪑꪀ	Pha Lao-Khri	

m) ꪫꪀ 'spirit', is prefixed to names of spirits :

ꪫꪀ ꪘꪖꪖ	Phi Reun	House spirit
ꪫꪀ ꪗ	Phi Nam	Water spirit
ꪫꪀ ꪚꪖꪖ	Phi Then	Forest spirit
ꪫꪀ ꪀꪊꪖ	Phi Tun	Tree spirit
ꪫꪀ ꪱꪽ	Phi Doi	Hill spirit

n) ꪎꪉ 'god', is prefixed to another class of gods who are believed to be guardian spirits of the universal bodies :

ꪎꪉ ꪱꪉꪖ	Sang Duen	Moon god
ꪎꪉ ꪫꪖ	Sang Ban	Sun god
ꪎꪉ ꪱꪉꪖ	Sang Din	Earth god

ꪸꪕ ꪹꪊ	Sang Pha	Sky god
ꪸꪕ ꪣꪮꪀ	Sang Dao	Star god

o) ꪫꪱ 'palace', is prefixed to all names of houses built for the residence of gods or kings :

ꪫꪱ ꪸꪕ	Haw-Lung	(râj kâreng)
ꪫꪱ ꪹꪰ	Haw Phi	Temple of god/spirit
ꪫꪱ ꪀꪺ	Haw Kham	Golden Palace

p) ꪖꪁ 'day', is prefixed to names of days :

ꪖꪁ ꪣꪖ ꪻꪮ	Ban Dap-Mao	
ꪖꪁ ꪀ ꪻꪰꪒ	Ban Rai-Mit	
ꪖꪁ ꪹꪒ ꪸꪰ	Ban Khut-Si	
ꪖꪁ ꪹꪖ	Ban Kap	
ꪖꪁ ꪸꪁ	Ban San	

q) ꪣꪰꪁ 'month', is prefixed to names of months :

ꪣꪰꪁ ꪹꪰꪕ	Din Ching	1st Ahom month
ꪣꪰꪁ ꪸꪶ	Din Sam	3rd Ahom month
ꪣꪰꪁ ꪹꪊ	Din Ha	5th Ahom month

in this way, all the names of months are preceded by ꪣꪰꪁ.

r) ꪫꪊ 'unit of time', is prefixed to indicate a particular period of time :

ꪫꪊ ꪁꪊ ꪸꪰ	the time preceding the crowing of cocks
ꪫꪊ ꪸꪰ ꪹꪁ	the time of crowing of cocks
ꪫꪊ ꪹꪕꪮ ꪹꪯ	the twilight period
ꪊꪊ ꪹꪒꪻ ꪯ	the time when people get up from bed
ꪫꪊ ꪹꪒꪻ ꪁꪊ	the time for morning wash

in this way, there are more than 25 units of time in a day.

Class nouns

Class nouns are words preceding words belonging to a particular class of objects.

a) ꪶ is prefixed to nouns denoting liquid objets :

ꯇꯨ ꯃꯤ	tears
ꯇꯨ ꯍꯤ	oil
ꯇꯨ ꯍꯧ	milk

ꯇꯨ ꯍꯣꯏꯖ	honey
ꯇꯨ ꯍꯪꯂ	wine
ꯇꯨ ꯈꯨꯡ	mucas

b) ꯂꯨꯡ is prefixed to nouns denoting birds

ꯂꯨꯡ ꯁꯥ	fowl
ꯂꯨꯡ ꯊꯣꯡ	duck
ꯂꯨꯡ ꯃꯤ ꯄꯥꯟ	pigeon

ꯂꯨꯡ ꯃꯤ	crow
ꯂꯨꯡ ꯆꯤꯒꯤ	sparrow
ꯄꯨꯡ ꯃꯨ	dove

c) ꯃꯤꯒꯤ is prefixed to nouns denoting plants or trees

ꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯆꯥꯖ	a kind of peepul
ꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯍꯥ ꯍꯖ	a kinf of bamboo

ꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯃꯨꯍꯖ	banana
ꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯍꯥꯡ ꯌꯨ	brinjal

d) ꯍꯣꯜ is prefixed to nouns denoting cloth

ꯍꯣꯜ ꯉꯥ	*rihâ*
ꯍꯣꯜ ꯁꯤꯒꯤ	*mekhelâ*
ꯍꯣꯜ ꯇꯨꯖ	*dhuti*

ꯍꯣꯜ ꯁꯥ	*châdar*
ꯍꯣꯜ ꯆꯦ	turban
ꯍꯣꯜ ꯍꯤꯡ	towel

e) ꯍꯣꯡ is prefixed to nouns denoting leafy vegetable

ꯍꯣꯡ ꯃꯤꯡ	edible fern
ꯍꯣꯡ ꯏꯁꯤꯒꯤ	hyacinth

ꯍꯣꯡ ꯀꯨ	a kind of pot herb
ꯍꯣꯡ ꯅꯤꯖ ꯏꯁꯤꯖ	red spinach

f) ꯍꯥꯡ 'fruit', is prefixed to nouns of fruits

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯍꯨ	areca nut
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯌꯣꯏꯟ	brinjal
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯌꯦ	bitter gourd

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯍꯨꯖ	mangoe
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯃꯤ	guava
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯍꯧꯖ	jack fruit

g) ꯅꯨꯡ is prefixed to nouns of flowers

ꯅꯨꯡ ꯍꯨ	lotus
ꯅꯨꯡ ꯃꯤꯖ	screwpine flower

ꯅꯨꯡ ꯁꯤꯖ ꯍꯣꯜ	*Singkara* flower
ꯅꯨꯡ ꯍꯣ ꯃꯤ	a kind of flower

h) ꯆꯤꯒꯤ 'house', is prefixed to nouns of houses

ꯆꯤꯒꯤ ꯁꯥ	store house

ꯆꯤꯒꯤ ꯁꯥ	house of spirit

𑜆𑜤𑜦 𑜉𑜫	house of the dead	𑜆𑜤𑜦 𑜇𑜞𑜂 𑜃𑜀	House of malai

i) 𑜃𑜤𑜦 is prefixed to nouns of rest-house, yard, stable etc.

𑜃𑜤𑜦 𑜈𑜦	sitting house	𑜃𑜤𑜦 𑜆𑜤𑜧	boat yard
𑜃𑜤𑜦 𑜃𑜦	elephant stable	𑜃𑜤𑜦 𑜁𑜂	entrance shed

Gender

In Ahom language, there are only two genders - masculine and feminine. they are formed in the following way :

1) By using separate words for male and female :

𑜇𑜁𑜂	father	𑜇𑜆𑜫	mother
𑜉𑜫	grandfather	𑜅𑜂𑜫	grandmother
𑜃𑜀𑜧	master	𑜈𑜦	lady
𑜃𑜀	male	𑜃𑜤𑜦	female
𑜃𑜫	male	𑜇𑜆𑜫	female

Note : 𑜉𑜫 and 𑜅𑜂 are father & mother of the father.

2) By affixing words meaning 'male' and 'female' to common words :

𑜉𑜤 𑜃𑜀	elder brother	𑜉𑜤 𑜄𑜫	elder sister
𑜈𑜦 𑜃𑜀	younger brother	𑜈𑜦 𑜃𑜤𑜦 / 𑜈𑜦 𑜄𑜫	younger sister
𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜀	man	𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜤𑜦	woman
𑜃𑜬𑜧 𑜃𑜀	son	𑜃𑜬𑜧 𑜃𑜤𑜦	daughter
𑜂𑜂 𑜃𑜀	male servant	𑜂𑜂 𑜃𑜤𑜦	maid servant
𑜃𑜫 𑜊𑜬𑜧	bull	𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜫	cow
𑜁𑜂 𑜊𑜬𑜧	horse	𑜁𑜂 𑜇𑜫	mare
𑜉𑜫 𑜊𑜬𑜧	he-pig	𑜉𑜫 𑜇𑜫	she-pig
𑜄𑜀 𑜃𑜫	cock	𑜄𑜀 𑜇𑜫	fowl
𑜇𑜫 𑜉𑜭 𑜊𑜬𑜧	he-goat	𑜇𑜫 𑜉𑜭 𑜇𑜫	she-goat

The following differences may be carefully noticed :

𑜃𑜦 𑜇𑜫	female elephant	𑜇𑜫 𑜃𑜦	mother elephant
𑜂𑜀 𑜇𑜫	female buffalo	𑜇𑜫 𑜂𑜀	mother buffalo

Number

In singular number numeral ꯑꯔꯤ written as ꯑꯔ meaning 'one' is suffixed to the noun :

ꯃꯤꯍ ꯑꯔ	a man
ꯍꯧꯖ ꯑꯔ	an elephant
ꯀꯣꯡ ꯑꯔ	a boat
ꯏ ꯑꯔ	a year

ꯏꯍ ꯑꯔ	a village
ꯁꯤꯍ ꯑꯔ	a tree
ꯃꯨꯏꯑꯔ	a drum
ꯆꯣꯟꯍ ꯑꯔ	a month

To refer to a particular object, in singular number certain words known as numeral particles or numeral classifiers are placed between the numeral ꯑꯔ and the noun. Thus ꯍꯤ ꯃꯤꯍ ꯑꯔ means 'a particular man'.
Other examples:

ꯀꯣꯍ ꯍꯧꯖ ꯑꯔ	one house
ꯍꯥ ꯁꯤ ꯑꯔ	one horse
ꯆꯥ ꯍꯨꯝ ꯑꯔ	one hill

ꯏꯍ ꯍꯨꯝ ꯑꯔ	one cup
ꯀꯨꯝ ꯍꯤꯗ ꯑꯔ	one spear
ꯇꯧ ꯇꯥꯟ ꯑꯔ	One river

General plurality like 'many', 'all' etc. are expressed by adding the following words to nouns :

a) ꯅꯨꯡ 'many' :

ꯍꯤ ꯇꯥꯞ ꯅꯨꯡꯀꯗ ꯃꯏ ꯇꯥꯞ
The Baruas consulted together.

ꯃꯤꯍ ꯅꯨꯡ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯍꯤꯝ ꯐꯥ ꯁꯤ ꯏꯁ
The men were chained and placed there.

ꯆꯝꯃ ꯅꯨꯡ ꯃꯤꯍ ꯅꯥꯟ ꯃꯁ;
The birds have eaten the paddy

b) ꯍꯪ 'many'

ꯃꯤꯍ ꯀꯣꯟ ꯍꯪ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯥ
Our many men died.

ꯃꯤꯍ ꯍꯪ ꯍꯨ ꯍꯣ ꯁꯤ ꯃꯁ;
Many men fled and died.

c) ꯑꯁꯤ ꯍꯪ 'all'

ꯃꯤꯍ ꯑꯁꯤ ꯍꯪ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯏ ꯊꯤꯕ ꯃꯏ
All the men discussed together.

d) ꯑꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯖꯤ 'all'

ꯊꯣꯡ ꯑꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯖꯤ ꯐꯤ ꯁꯥꯎꯂꯥ
All *thaos* ('officers') went to Sala.

e) 𑜉𑜫 'many'

𑜇𑜫 𑜉𑜫 𑜒𑜨 𑜀𑜇𑜩 𑜉𑜫 𑜧

Our many men fell in water.

To indicate definite plurality of nouns to which references have already been made, 𑜆𑜪 or 𑜆𑜪 𑜀𑜥 𑜧 is prefixed to a noun.

𑜆𑜪 𑜇𑜫 𑜃 𑜈

The men went.

𑜆𑜪 𑜄 𑜆𑜪 𑜊 𑜧 𑜁𑜨 𑜄 𑜁

The messengers came and informed the king.

𑜆𑜪 𑜆𑜫 𑜓 𑜉𑜥 𑜊 𑜧

The frontier kings arrived at

𑜁𑜨 𑜀 𑜄𑜥 𑜄 𑜁𑜥 𑜉𑜥 𑜫 𑜀 𑜆𑜪 𑜃 𑜏𑜥

Chao Tai-Pong divided the kingdom amongst his brothers.

𑜆𑜪 𑜀𑜥 𑜧 𑜁𑜥 𑜈 𑜃

All the Bangals fled away.

Plurality, when left undefinite, is often without the addition of any word :

𑜇𑜫 𑜒𑜨

Our men.

𑜇𑜫 𑜒𑜨 𑜃 𑜄 𑜈 𑜁𑜩 𑜀 𑜀

Our men went and stayed on the bank of the Ti-Lao.

𑜁𑜥 𑜁𑜥 𑜓𑜥 𑜇𑜫 𑜫

The Bangals had consulted (among themselves).

For definite plural number, a numeral classifier is suffixed to the number. Consequently, the order is :

noun + (adjective +) number + classifier

𑜇𑜫 𑜄 𑜫𑜋 / 𑜇𑜫

Three persons

𑜁𑜥 𑜓𑜩 𑜃

Six tusked elephants

𑜉𑜩 𑜓 𑜁𑜀𑜩 𑜉𑜩

Seven caps

𑜁𑜥 𑜉𑜥 𑜄 𑜃

Three big tusked elephants

𑜁𑜨 𑜁𑜫 𑜉 𑜅 𑜈 𑜈

I saw four horses

Numeral classifiers

The numeral classifiers occupy a very important place in the Ahom language. Every noun expressed in definite number must, as a rule, accompany by a numeral classifier. For

instance, the English phrase 'two dogs' is in Ahom 𑜉𑜫 𑜉𑜨𑜆 𑜇𑜫 which literally means 'dog two animal'. Here the word 𑜇𑜫 meaning 'animal' is suffixed to 𑜉𑜨𑜆 meaning 'two'. There are a large number of such numeral classifiers which are used with almost every noun expressed numerically. Hence, learners should carefully acquire their use.

Rule : In singular number, the classifier precedes, and in plural number it follows the numeral.

A few common classifiers are given below with examples.

1/ 𑜃𑜡𑜫 or 𑜊𑜫 : human beings, generally male persons :

𑜊𑜧𑜁 𑜉𑜨𑜆 𑜃𑜡𑜫
Two sons

𑜇𑜁 𑜉𑜆 𑜊𑜫 𑜊𑜡𑜫 𑜊𑜩
We four are of heavenly origin.

𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜉𑜆𑜈 𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜈 𑜇𑜆 𑜄 𑜇𑜧𑜁
Ten persons went to Namruk.

𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜊𑜆 𑜇𑜆 𑜁𑜆 𑜉𑜧 𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜫𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜆𑜉 𑜇𑜁
Three *firingi* (Europeans) came to our country.

𑜄𑜆𑜁 𑜋𑜆𑜉 𑜫 𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜇𑜆 𑜉𑜬
Two *Neogs* died.

2/ 𑜃𑜫 : things usually expressed in pairs

𑜋𑜆𑜉 𑜫𑜂 𑜉𑜧 𑜃𑜫
Three pairs of gold bracelets

𑜉𑜫 𑜊𑜉 𑜉𑜨𑜆 𑜃𑜫
Two pairs of elephant tusks

3/ 𑜃𑜈𑜈 : pairs of things

𑜊𑜆 𑜃𑜈𑜈 𑜇𑜬
a pair of eggs

4/ 𑜃𑜨𑜡 pieces of stone, earth etc.

𑜇𑜆𑜡 𑜃𑜨𑜡 𑜇𑜬
a piece of stone

5/ 𑜃𑜧 : words, speech etc.

𑜃𑜁 𑜇𑜆 𑜉𑜬 𑜫𑜩 𑜃𑜧 𑜇𑜬
I will say a word

6/ 𑜊𑜆𑜉 : units or squads of men

𑜊𑜩 𑜉𑜆𑜈 𑜫 𑜊𑜆𑜉
twelve squads of servants

𑜃𑜡𑜫 𑜊𑜆𑜉 𑜇𑜬
one sqad of men

7/ 𑜊𑜨𑜡 : big bundles

𑜉𑜆 𑜈𑜆𑜁 𑜉𑜧 𑜊𑜨𑜡
three (big) bundles of pine wood

𑜋𑜡𑜫 𑜫 𑜊𑜨𑜡
two bundles of fuel wood

8/ ꪖꪊꪖ : cloth in pair

ꪋꪊ ꪖꪊꪖ ꪹ
one pair of cloth

9/ ꪗꪖꪊ : words

ꪒꪜ ꪻ ꪖꪖꪖ ꪖꪎ ꪗꪖꪊ ꪹ
I heard an information

ꪖꪖ ꪖꪀ ꪖꪎ ꪖ ꪗꪖꪊꪹ
He said a few words

10/ ꪀ : meals

ꪖꪖꪜ ꪀ ꪹ
one meal

ꪖꪖꪜ ꪖꪫ ꪀ
three meals

11/ ꪵ : animals

ꪖꪖꪖ ꪵ ꪹ
one elephant

ꪖꪊ ꪖꪖ ꪵ
four horses

ꪵ ꪖꪊ ꪵ
five cows

l2/ ꪵꪗ : trees with leaves

ꪖ ꪵꪗ ꪹ
one tree

ꪖ ꪫ ꪵꪗ
three trees

13/ ꪵꪎꪗ : pieces of wood

ꪖ ꪎ ꪖ ꪵꪎꪗ
two pieces of aloe wood

14/ ꪖꪗ : small bundles that can be handled by the palm

ꪖꪊ ꪖ ꪖꪗ
two (small) bundles of straw

ꪖꪖꪕ ꪖꪖ ꪖꪗ
four (small) bundles of vegetable

15/ ꪖꪕ : big packets

ꪋꪊ ꪖꪕ ꪹ
one packet of cloth

ꪕꪗ ꪻ ꪖꪕ ꪋꪊ ꪋꪎ
whose packed of cloth is this ?

16/ ꪖ : tusked elephants

ꪖꪖꪖ ꪖꪖꪒ ꪖ
seven tusked elephants

ꪖꪗ ꪕꪎ ꪖꪖꪖ ꪙ ꪀꪕ ꪖ

he brought six tusked elephants

17/ ပုဏ် : repeated actions

ဖရဲ တျ ဟုဝ် ပုဏ်
he spoke twice

18/ ဃုဝ် : crowds of men or collections of individuals

ကျိုး ဃုဝ် ၆၏
a crowd of men

19/ ဃါဒိုး : broad sheets or articles with opening

ဃျ ဟံ ဃါဒိုး
three pieces of cloth

ဃာ် ဟံ ဃါဒိုး
three letters

ဂ်ကျ ဂံ ဂ ဃါဒိုး
two gold trays

ဆော် ဇိုဒိုး ဂ ဃါဒိုး
two silver dishes

20/ ဃာ် : numbers of worship, prayers or prostrations

ဖရဲ ဖ; ပုာ် ဟံ ဃာ်
he came and bowed three times

21/ မုာ် : long and flat/round weapons

ကျဝ် မုာ် ၆၏
one cannon

ငှပ် ကပ် မုာ်
nine swords

ငှပ် ဒုံ ဂံ ဂ မုာ်
two gilted swords

22/ ဟျဝ် : baskets

ကာ် ဂဝ် ဂ ဟျဝ်
two baskets of fowl

23/ ဆဒိုး : steps or storeys

ဏိုဒိုး ဆဝ် ကပ် ဆဒိုး
nine-graded gold throne

24/ ဆ; : pairs of respected persons, kings, gods.

ဟဝံ ဃျ ငုဝ် ဂ ဆ;
both king and queen

ဟဝံ ဃဳ ငုဝ် ဃဳ ဂ ဆ;
both god and goddess

25/ ဆီ : small packets of leaves

ပပ် ဟိဝံ ဂ ဟာ် ဆီ
forty packets of betel leaf

26/ ဆိုဝ် : bunches of grain or paddy

ဂဝံ ဟံ ဆိုဝ်

three bunches of paddy

27/ ꪶꪀꪊ : small packets

ꪉꪊ ꪻꪖꪖ ꪶꪀꪊ ꪹꪊ
one packet of dried fish

ꪀꪖꪀ ꪶꪀꪊ ꪹꪊ
one packet of (boiled) rice

28/ ꪻꪖ : houses or buildings

ꪀꪖꪊ ꪺ ꪻꪖ
three houses

29/ ꪻꪖꪕ : long and pointed objects

ꪀꪙꪀ ꪻꪖꪕ ꪹꪊ
one spear

ꪑꪀ ꪖꪊ ꪺ ꪻꪖꪕ
three silver sticks

30/ ꪻꪗꪀ : round, or round and conical objects

ꪊ ꪻꪙ ꪻꪗꪀ
two gongs

ꪗꪀ ꪀꪫ ꪻꪗꪀ ꪹꪊ
one cap

ꪀꪙ ꪑꪙ ꪀ ꪻꪗꪀ
two brass cannons

ꪘ ꪻꪖ ꪀꪀ ꪻꪗꪀ
six elephant tusks

31/ ꪊꪊ : trees without leaves or branches

ꪕ ꪻꪊ ꪹꪊ
one tree

32/ ꪻꪖ : corners

ꪑ ꪜꪖ ꪀ ꪖꪑ ꪻꪖ
eight sided gold tool

33/ ꪻꪆ : objects like seat, chair, table etc.

ꪊ ꪀ ꪻꪆ
two gongs

ꪇꪖ ꪺꪕ ꪻꪆ
ten seats

ꪶꪀꪋ ꪻ ꪀ ꪻꪆ
two elephant *howdah*

ꪻꪖꪙ ꪀ ꪻꪆ
two shields

Case

Nominative case is expressed without adding any other word.

𑜉𑜀𑜫 𑜒𑜍 𑜇𑜪 𑜃𑜨 𑜈𑜫 𑜉𑜡
Siu-ka-pha came (in) that year.

𑜉𑜀𑜫 𑜒𑜎 𑜊𑜬 𑜏
Tiger caught cow

𑜃𑜡 𑜒𑜡𑜫 𑜇𑜫 𑜏
He took his meal

𑜃𑜡 𑜄𑜪
He said.

In cases where the subject has connection with previous events or statements, 𑜈𑜪 is suffixed to the subject.

𑜃𑜡 𑜈𑜪 𑜄𑜨 𑜒𑜍 𑜁𑜡 𑜋𑜩𑜫
He went to Namrup

𑜒𑜫 𑜇𑜪 𑜈𑜪 𑜀𑜨 𑜃𑜡
Aila had beaten him

𑜇𑜫 𑜇𑜪 𑜈𑜄 𑜎𑜨 𑜅𑜡𑜫 𑜈𑜏
The king heard (the news)

Possessive case as such is absent in Ahom. It is expressed by merely juxtaposing two words, first the object, then the possessor, e.g. 𑜋𑜡𑜫 𑜒𑜫 ('house' 'I') : 'my house'

𑜅𑜪𑜫 𑜒𑜫	my hand
𑜄𑜒𑜩 𑜊𑜩	bird's wing

𑜀𑜨𑜡 𑜇𑜭	foot of the hill
𑜊𑜩 𑜐𑜪𑜡	birds of forest

𑜋𑜨𑜡 𑜉𑜡 𑜁𑜨 𑜀𑜨 𑜐𑜭
Where is this man's house ?

𑜇𑜬𑜩 𑜇𑜫 𑜇𑜪 𑜄𑜨 𑜒𑜎𑜩 𑜒𑜍
The king's son went to the war.

Objective case is normally expressed by the use of 𑜀𑜨 or 𑜇𑜡 before the object.

𑜒𑜫 𑜄𑜪 𑜒𑜍 𑜀𑜨 𑜃𑜡
I told him.

𑜃𑜡 𑜄𑜨 𑜒𑜍 𑜀𑜨 𑜋𑜨𑜡
He went him.

𑜃𑜡 𑜀𑜨𑜡 𑜒𑜍 𑜀𑜨 𑜈𑜪𑜫 𑜏
He speared the tiger

𑜇𑜢𑜡 𑜎𑜭 𑜄𑜪 𑜀𑜨 𑜐𑜭 𑜇𑜢𑜡 𑜊𑜪
Khun-Kum told Thao-Khun-Ra

𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜨𑜫 𑜈𑜡 𑜄𑜪 𑜀𑜨 𑜇𑜫 𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜬
Pa-Meo-Pong said to Chao Chang-Nyeu.

In **Ablative case**, 𑜇𑜬𑜩 𑜀𑜤 or 𑜇𑜬𑜩 𑜀𑜨 is prefixed to the word(s) from which the action of the verb arises.

𑜇𑜫 𑜇𑜪 <u>𑜇𑜬𑜩 𑜀𑜨 𑜈𑜏 𑜇𑜡 𑜄𑜨 𑜒𑜍 𑜎𑜨 𑜈𑜡</u>

The king went to Dibong from Garhgaon.

ꯑꯁꯤ ꯃꯅꯤ ꯍꯣꯡ ꯂꯩ ꯑꯍꯥꯡ ꯗꯤ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯇꯥ ꯂꯥ

My father went from Rangpur to Namti

ꯉꯃꯗ ꯇꯤ ꯂꯩꯗ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯩꯗ ꯂꯥ ꯂꯦꯡ

This fruit has fallen from the tree.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯍꯩꯗ ꯂꯥ ꯊꯣꯡꯅ

I came from the jungle.

In **Instrumental case**, such words as ꯀꯨ, ꯂꯧꯕ are prefixed to the instrument.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯀꯨ ꯀꯦꯟꯗ ꯂꯥꯕ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯑ

I killed the tiger with spear.

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯁꯤ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯂꯧꯕ ꯀꯦꯣꯏ

He came in boat.

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯀꯨ ꯁꯣꯡ ꯂꯥꯅ ꯗ ꯃꯁꯤ

He cut the tree with an axe.

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯀꯨ ꯑ ꯍꯩꯗ ꯁꯣ ꯃꯁꯤ

He fastened the buffalo with rope.

In **Locative case**, ꯂꯥ is generally placed before the location.

ꯍꯥꯡ ꯌꯨ ꯂꯥ ꯂꯥ ꯊꯣ

He lives at Tipam.

ꯍꯧꯕ ꯍꯥꯡ ꯇ ꯂꯥ ꯗ ꯑꯂ

He was placed at Misa.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯌꯨ ꯂꯥ ꯂꯩꯅ ꯀꯦꯕ ꯆꯤ

I stay at Kaliabor.

Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns or words they qualify.

ꯃꯤꯅ ꯆꯥ	good man
ꯃꯤꯅ ꯑꯨꯕ	tall person
ꯍꯧꯕ ꯍꯣꯏꯃ	white elephant
ꯅꯤ ꯍꯣꯏꯃ	naphuk field
ꯑꯥ ꯆꯤ	black colour
ꯑ ꯎꯔ	long post
ꯂꯥ ꯇ	distant place
ꯁꯣ ꯑꯣ	bad news
ꯍꯩꯗ ꯃꯣꯅ	small child

ꯃꯥꯕ ꯅꯥ ꯍꯨꯕ	big earthquake
ꯀꯦꯅ ꯃꯣꯅ ꯍꯨꯕ	very small stone
ꯉꯩꯃ ꯆꯤ ꯃꯣꯅ	small black bird
ꯂꯩꯅ ꯗ ꯑꯨꯕ ꯍꯨꯕ	very tall tree
ꯁꯣ ꯑꯣ ꯍꯨꯕ	very bad news
ꯂꯥ ꯇ ꯍꯨꯕ	great distant place
ꯗꯑ ꯅꯥ ꯎꯔ ꯍꯨꯕ	very big river
ꯍ ꯊꯣꯡꯅ	wild pig
ꯍꯧꯕ ꯐꯥ	tamed elephant

Possessive adjectives

ꯑꯁꯤ ꯃꯍꯟ	my father
ꯌꯨꯝ ꯃꯍꯟ	my house
ꯌꯨꯝ ꯃꯍꯟ ꯑꯍꯟ	our old house
ꯈꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ	his field

ꯇꯨꯡꯒꯤ ꯁꯥ	their younger sister
ꯍꯧ ꯍꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ	his elder brother
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯍꯟ	our country
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯃꯍꯟ ꯑꯍꯟ	our old country

ꯍꯥꯏ ꯁꯨꯃ ꯍꯪ ꯍꯨꯃ ꯀꯧ ꯐꯥꯏ ꯃꯍꯟ ꯍꯥꯏ
He came back from <u>his old village</u>.
ꯀꯧ ꯐꯥꯏ ꯑꯟ ꯑꯣ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯑꯁ ꯏꯖ
There is a tank in <u>our village</u>.

Demonstrative adjectives

ꯐꯥꯏ ꯇꯤ	this village
ꯌꯨꯝ ꯈꯥꯏ	that house

ꯏꯅꯃ ꯇꯧ ꯍꯥꯏ	that *lak-ni*
ꯃꯤꯡ ꯈꯥꯏ ꯑꯣꯟ	these men

ꯑꯣꯟ ꯈꯥꯏ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯃꯍꯟ
These buffaloes are mine.
ꯌꯨꯝ ꯍꯨꯖ ꯇꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯍꯥꯏ
This big house is his.
ꯑꯩꯟ ꯏꯟ ꯈꯥꯏ
That long post.

To be noted, the difference :

ꯍꯥ ꯇꯤ ꯌꯨꯝ ꯃꯍꯟ	This is my house
ꯍꯥ ꯈꯥꯏ ꯍꯥ ꯃꯍꯟ	That is my dog

ꯌꯨꯝ ꯇꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯃꯍꯟ	This house is mine
ꯍꯥ ꯈꯥꯏ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯃꯍꯟ	That dog is mine

Pronominal adjectives

ꯃꯤ ꯃꯤꯡ	each man

ꯃꯤ ꯐꯥꯏ	every day

ꯍꯥꯏ ꯍꯥ ꯃꯥ ꯃꯤ ꯁꯤ
He came every year

ꯃꯁꯤ ꯀꯤ	another place

ꯃꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯡ	another country

ꯍꯥꯏ ꯍꯪ ꯃꯥ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯀꯤ
He went to another place.
ꯍꯣꯟ ꯍꯣꯜ ꯍꯥ ꯃꯥ ꯍꯨꯃ ꯃꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯡ
The king came from another country.
ꯃꯁꯤ ꯃꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯑꯣ ꯈꯪ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯑꯣꯏ
Other persons heard the news.

Quantitative adjectives

ꯃꯤꯡ ꯑꯔ ꯍꯣꯟ	our one man

ꯑꯣꯏ ꯊꯤꯡ	two trees

ꯂꯩ ꯑꯣ ꯃꯇ꯭ ꯑꯣꯏ ꯍꯥ ꯃꯇ꯭ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯍꯣꯟ
Few boys came to our house.

ꯃꯤꯡ ꯇꯧ ꯍꯥ ꯃꯇ꯭ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯑꯣꯟ ꯂꯧ
Many persons came to the king.

ꯑꯣ ꯑꯥ ꯗꯃꯧ ꯑꯥꯑꯀ ꯗꯪ
Anybody can do the work.

Interrogative adjectives

ꯃꯇ꯭ ꯑꯐ	what ?
ꯑꯃꯤ ꯑꯣ	whose ?

ꯑꯣ	which ?
ꯏ	where ?

ꯍꯤꯟ ꯇꯥ ꯈꯤ ꯑꯐ
What day is today ?

ꯑꯐ ꯍ ꯁꯤ ꯑꯐ ꯑꯧ
What fish do you want ?

ꯇꯥ ꯅꯥ ꯑꯣ
Whose buffalo is this ?

ꯁꯤꯡ ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯣ
Whose house is this ?

ꯍꯤ ꯃꯇ꯭ ꯁꯤ ꯇ ꯃꯇ꯭
Which side did he go ?

Note the difference :

ꯑꯃꯇ꯭ ꯇꯥ ꯅꯥ ꯑꯣ
Whose buffalo is this ?

ꯅꯥ ꯇꯥ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯑꯣ
Whose this buffalo is ?

In the first sentence ꯑꯣ standing for 'whose' is acting as interrogative adjective ; and in the second sentence ꯑꯣ standing for 'whose' is an interrogative pronoun.

Again, note the difference :

ꯅꯍꯣꯟ ꯅꯥ	white rice
ꯅꯍꯣꯟ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯃꯣꯟ	old rice
ꯇꯤ ꯅꯩ ꯃꯣꯟ	my tank

ꯇꯤ ꯅꯩ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯃꯣꯟ	old tank
ꯇꯤ ꯅꯩ ꯃꯣꯟ ꯑꯃꯤ	nine tanks
ꯇꯤ ꯅꯩ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯍꯪ꯭	new tank

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

		Nominative	"to"	"from"

s1	I, me	𑜃𑜪	𑜀𑜫 𑜃𑜪	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜃𑜪
s2	you	𑜇	𑜀𑜫 𑜇	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜇
s3	he, him / she, her	𑜇𑜤	𑜀𑜫 𑜇𑜤	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜇𑜤
p1	we, us	𑜄𑜬	𑜀𑜫 𑜄𑜬	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜄𑜬
p2	you	𑜊	𑜀𑜫 𑜊	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜊
p3	they, them	𑜁	𑜀𑜫 𑜁	𑜉𑜫𑜣 𑜁

In Ahom, certain terms are invariably used in addressing persons according to their rank and status. It is, therefore, important to note the proper use of personal pronouns which are given below.

First Person :

𑜃𑜪 in addressing equals by equals.

𑜃𑜪 𑜈 𑜃𑜵 𑜀𑜫 𑜄𑜈𑜤

I went home.

𑜃𑜪 𑜂𑜪 in addressing inferiors by superiors. very often it is used to lay emphasis on the authority of the speaker.

𑜉𑜨𑜬 𑜃𑜵 𑜂𑜩 𑜈 𑜂𑜃𑜪 𑜂𑜪 𑜀𑜣𑜫 𑜈 𑜃𑜈𑜤 𑜉𑜨𑜤 𑜀𑜁

Siu-ka-pha said : 'I will go and rule the down country'.

𑜃𑜪 𑜁𑜩 in addressing superiors by inferiors.

𑜃𑜪 𑜁𑜩 𑜈𑜣 𑜢𑜤 𑜇𑜣 𑜢𑜤 𑜁𑜭

We are ignorant like cows and buffaloes.

𑜄𑜬 ('we') in addressing inferiors by superiors.

𑜄𑜬 𑜈 𑜃𑜵

I (we) went home.

𑜄𑜬 𑜁𑜩 in addressing superiors by inferiors or juniors in polite conversation.

𑜄𑜬 𑜁𑜩 𑜀𑜫 𑜈 𑜉𑜨𑜣 𑜂𑜤

We will go and fight the *Bangals*.

𑜄𑜬 𑜀𑜣 𑜁𑜩 when an inferior on behalf of several addresses a superior.

𑜄𑜬 𑜀𑜣 𑜁𑜩 𑜂𑜵 𑜍𑜨𑜤 𑜀𑜫 𑜁 𑜂𑜪

I arrived at your place.

Second person

𑜁 in addressing inferiors or equals.

𑜁 𑜉𑜫𑜢 𑜉𑜤

What are you doing ?

𑜁 𑜂𑜪 / 𑜀𑜁 𑜂𑜪 in addressing kings, high priests or highly respected people.

𑜀𑜁 𑜂𑜪 𑜀𑜣𑜫 𑜈 𑜃𑜈𑜤 𑜇𑜤 𑜀𑜫 𑜊

You would go and rule Mong Tipam

𑜃𑜪 𑜁𑜩 𑜀𑜁 𑜁 𑜂𑜪

I am the servant of your lord

𑜣 in addressing inferiors or equals in plural

ꪊ ꪖ ꪑ ꪗ ꪊ ꪒ ꪑ ꪊꪗ ꪖꪑ ꪑꪀ ꪑꪊ ꪖꪑ ꪀꪑ
You brothers do not quarrel among yourselves

ꪊ ꪖꪮ in addressing superiors by inferiors.

ꪊ ꪖꪮ ꪒ ꪑꪗ ꪀ ꪖ
Come thee and sit here.

Third person

ꪒꪑ is the general term for third person singular number

ꪒꪑ ꪒ ꪖ
He came.

ꪒꪑ ꪖꪮ is a respectable term used by inferiors for superiors

ꪖꪮ ꪉ ꪀꪖ ꪎ ꪗꪑ ꪖ ꪀꪒ ꪒꪑ ꪖꪮ ꪀꪉ
Chao Sam heard what his father said

ꪉ in addressing equals or inferiors

ꪉ ꪒ ꪀ ꪑ
They came to this place.

ꪉ ꪖꪮ in addressing persons of rank

ꪉ ꪖꪮꪒ ꪖꪗ ꪀ ꪒꪗ ꪕꪮ
They arrive at our kingdom.

Possessive pronouns

The personal pronoun is affixed to the noun to form possessive pronouns.

ꪕꪗꪑ ꪑ ꪙꪑ ꪖꪮ	This house is mine
ꪖꪗ ꪑꪑ ꪙꪑ ꪒꪑ	That elephant is his
ꪒ ꪑꪑ ꪉ ꪙꪑ ꪎ	These pigs are yours
ꪀꪗꪑ ꪑꪑ ꪙꪑ ꪉ	That tree is theirs

Relative pronoun

In relative pronoun ꪙꪑ performs the function of 'who', 'what' and 'which' according to connection.

ꪖꪗꪑ ꪙꪑ ꪀꪗꪑ ꪇꪑ	The man who is lame.
ꪖꪊ ꪙꪑ ꪖꪗꪙ	The cloth which is torn.
ꪑ ꪎ ꪙꪑ ꪒ	The tank which is new.
ꪒꪗꪗ ꪙꪑ ꪖ	The country which is old.
ꪇ ꪖꪗꪑ ꪙꪑ ꪒ	The *Phukan* who is new.

Demonstrative pronouns

ꪑ	this
ꪙꪑ ꪑ	this

ꪑꪑ	that
ꪙꪑ ꪑꪑ	that

𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜇𑜉 𑜃𑜪𑜈𑜈 𑜉𑜫𑜀 This is my house.

𑜇𑜉 𑜊𑜨 𑜉𑜵; 𑜉𑜷 What are these ?

𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜇𑜉 𑜈𑜵 It is (a) rat.

𑜇𑜈𑜈 𑜊𑜨 𑜇𑜷𑜈 𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜫𑜀 Those are my sisters.

Interrogative pronouns

□𑜉𑜨 who ? 𑜉𑜵 which

□𑜉𑜷 what ? 𑜄𑜊𑜀 why ?

𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜨 𑜃𑜈𑜈 𑜩𑜨 who told you ?

𑜉𑜨 𑜁𑜵𑜫 𑜉𑜵; 𑜁𑜰 𑜩𑜈 who bit him ?

𑜉𑜨 𑜋𑜈𑜈 𑜇𑜈𑜈 who is that man ?

𑜩𑜨 𑜊𑜸 𑜉𑜷 what do you want ?

𑜉𑜨 𑜩; who is coming ?

𑜉𑜫 ; 𑜇𑜉 𑜊𑜨 𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜉𑜨 whose are these ?

𑜊𑜨 𑜉𑜰𑜈 𑜉𑜷 what do they eat ?

𑜄𑜊𑜀 𑜉𑜷 𑜩𑜨 𑜩 ; why do you come ?

𑜃𑜪𑜈𑜈 𑜇𑜉 𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜉𑜨 whose house is this ?

Interrogative pronouns

□

𑜉𑜨	who ?
𑜇𑜫	many
𑜄𑜊𑜈	others

𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜷	anybody
𑜉𑜵; 𑜉𑜰𑜷	some
𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜰	somebody

𑜉𑜵; 𑜉𑜰𑜷 𑜄𑜰 𑜉𑜵; Some fled away.

𑜉𑜨 𑜄𑜰𑜈 𑜊𑜈𑜈 Who becomes king.

𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜷 𑜏𑜷 𑜩𑜨 𑜏𑜰 Anybody not to see.

𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜷 𑜄𑜰𑜈 𑜊𑜈𑜈 Anybody who becomes king.

𑜉𑜨 𑜉𑜰 𑜃𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜷 𑜩𑜨 Somebody is calling you.

𑜉𑜨 𑜈𑜉𑜊 𑜁𑜪𑜈 𑜇𑜰 𑜄𑜫 𑜩; Nobody will come today.

𑜉𑜈𑜈 𑜫𑜈 𑜁𑜰 𑜫𑜈 𑜉𑜷 Many died and many fled.

Verbs : Tense

The tenses in Ahom are often expressed by adding some words to the verbs.

<u>The present Indefinite Tense</u>
is generally expressed without any auxiliary.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯆꯥꯅꯥ	I eat rice.
ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯢ ꯀꯣ	They go.
ꯀꯦꯃꯍꯤ ꯀꯣ ꯑꯃꯁꯤꯡ	We go home.
ꯍꯤꯡꯕꯨ ꯑꯃ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ	He lives in the market.

Present Continuous

To indicate an action going on at the moment of speaking, ꯁꯟ is placed after the verb, and if there is any object, after it.

ꯍꯤꯡ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯆꯥꯅꯥ ꯁꯟ	He is eating
ꯃꯅꯤ ꯀꯣ ꯁꯟ	I am going
ꯀꯦꯃꯍꯤ ꯑꯋꯥꯡ ꯁꯟ	We are doing
ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯢ ꯑꯋꯥꯡ ꯁꯟ	They are working

To indicate Past Tense, ꯃꯁ , ꯊꯤ , ꯃꯁ ꯊꯤ , ꯂꯣꯟ are added to the verb.

ꯍꯤꯡ ꯀꯣ ꯊꯤ	He went
ꯀꯦꯃꯍꯤ ꯃꯁ	We ate
ꯃꯅꯤ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯃꯁ ꯊꯤ	I had eaten
ꯃꯅꯤ ꯀꯣ ꯃꯁ ꯑꯃ ꯅꯋꯥ ꯅꯨꯡ	I went to Namsang
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯀꯣ ꯃꯁ ꯑꯃ ꯆꯤ꯭	He went to the hills
ꯅꯣꯡꯄꯣꯛ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯍꯥꯏꯗ ꯃꯁ ꯊꯤ	The king had ruled
ꯃꯈꯥ ꯀꯦꯃ ꯄꯨꯔꯤ ꯍꯧ ꯂꯣꯟ	Our men came back
ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯢ ꯌꯨꯈꯥ ꯀꯣ ꯃꯁ ꯂꯣꯟ	Defeated they fled

To indicate Future Tense, ꯑꯃ or ꯑꯃꯠꯇꯥ is prefixed to the verb.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯑꯃ ꯀꯣ	I shall go
ꯀꯦꯃ ꯑꯃ ꯑꯋꯥꯡ	We shall work
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯃ ꯀꯣ	He will go
ꯃꯅꯤ ꯑꯃꯠꯇꯥ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯍꯥꯏꯗ	I will rule the kingdom

Auxiliaries

To mean 'to be', 'to have', 'to exist' etc. ꯍꯥꯏ , ꯄꯤ , ꯍꯤꯡ are used.

ꯃꯅꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯍꯧ ꯑꯩꯒꯤ	I have a dog
ꯅꯣ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯑꯋꯥꯕ ꯑꯩꯒꯤ	You have a boat
ꯑꯃ ꯁꯨ ꯈꯤ ꯈꯨ ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ	There is a snake in the hole
ꯑꯍꯣꯡ ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯍꯨ ꯑꯃ ꯊꯣꯍꯤꯗ	There is a tiger in the jungle
ꯆꯤꯡ ꯍꯨ ꯁꯥꯏꯕ	Birds live in nest

Verbs of mutuality like 'to love', 'to fight' etc. take ꯃꯁ after them.

ꩻꩌ ꩍꩫ	fight V
ꩊꩮ ꩍꩫ	discuss V

ꩀꩍ ꩍꩫ	love V
ꩌꩰꩌ ꩍꩫ	Quarell V

ꩉ ꩈꩰ ꩌꩮ ꩋꩮꩫ ꩀꩮ ꩍꩫ ꩻꩍ
All the officers discussed (the matter)
ꩫ ꩍ ꩋꩫ ꩉꩮ ꩉꩰ ꩋꩫ ꩉꩌ ꩌꩰꩌ ꩍꩫ
The Nagas of Ban-chang and Banfera quarelled

To mean negation, or 'not', ꩋꩰ , ꩉꩮ , ꩋ , ꩌꩰ (ꩋꩰ) are put before the verb.

ꩋꩰ ꩻꩍ	not win
ꩋꩰ ꩌꩰ	not have
ꩋꩰ ꩍꩉ ꩆꩱ	not follow advice
ꩍꩰ ꩋꩰ ꩍꩰꩫ	I do not eat

ꩋꩰ ꩊꩰꩫ	not be
ꩋꩰ ꩉꩰꩌ	not do
ꩋꩰ ꩆꩱ ꩊꩫ	not (get to) hear
ꩋꩰ ꩉꩫ	not seen

ꩋꩫ ꩋꩰ ꩌꩰ ꩉꩵꩀ ꩉꩰ — He has no male child
ꩉꩰꩰ ꩉꩰ ꩋꩰ ꩊꩰꩫ ꩇꩫ — Chai Sai did not become king
ꩆꩰ ꩋꩰꩰ ꩉꩮ ꩌꩰ ꩌꩌ ꩌꩮ ꩉꩮ ꩌꩰ ꩋꩰꩫ — In ancient time there was no universe and no earth

Prohibition is expressed by placing ꩌꩌ before the verb :

ꩌꩌ ꩀꩱ	do not loose
ꩌꩌ ꩊꩰ	do not go

ꩌꩌ ꩍꩫ	do not eat
ꩌꩌ ꩌꩮꩫ	do not ask

ꩌꩮ ꩌꩌ ꩻꩍ ꩍꩫ
You do not fight !
ꩰ ꩌꩌ ꩊꩰ ꩇꩰ ꩈꩫ ꩍꩰꩫ
Do not go and cross the Namkiu (Irrawady)
ꩀꩮ ꩋꩫ ꩌꩌ ꩌꩮ ꩈꩫ
Do not fondle in water at the beginning of the year.

Ability is expressed by the word ꩻꩰ meaning 'win' :

ꩍꩰ ꩈ ꩻꩰ — I can go
ꩰ ꩈ ꩻꩰ — You can go
ꩋꩫ ꩌꩰ ꩻꩰ — He can swim
ꩋꩫ ꩌꩰ ꩋꩰ ꩻꩰ — He cannot swim
ꩋꩫ ꩌꩰ ꩻꩰ ꩻꩇ — Can he swim ?
ꩋꩫ ꩻꩋ ꩇꩮ ꩻꩰ ꩻꩇ — Can he sing song ?
ꩋꩫ ꩻꩋ ꩇꩮ ꩋꩰ ꩻꩰ — She cannot sing
ꩋꩫ ꩻꩋ ꩇꩮ ꩋꩰ ꩻꩰ ꩻꩇ — Can't she sing songs ?

Verbs and sentences

Some verbs, with examples, are given below.

Rule : Verbs follow subjects.

ꩻ	go V

ꩫ ꩵ ꩻ He went

ꩵ ꩫ ꩇꩵ ꩫ ꩶꩺ ꩶ ꩮ ꩻ ꩇ

His grandfather, father and son - three generations passed

ꩺ	bite V

ꩇꩵ ꩺ ꩫ ꩮ ꩇ ꩻ

The tiger bit him, (but) he did not die.

ꩻꩵ	eat V, rule V

ꩇꩵ ꩇꩵ ꩺ ꩇ ꩇꩻ ꩻꩵ ꩮ

Having taken bath, Leng-Seng took his meal.

ꩮ ꩇ ꩲ ꩻꩵ ꩵꩵ ꩇꩺ ꩵ ꩇ

The king ruled the country for ten years.

ꩶ	cross* V

* cross river, lake, pass etc.

ꩇꩵ ꩻ ꩇ ꩫ ꩶ ꩬ ꩵ

Siu-ka-pha came and crossed the Nang-pu river.

ꩇ	ride V

ꩇ ꩶ ꩇ ꩇ ꩇ ꩮ ꩮ ꩲ ꩵ

Riding on elephant, Khun-luung and Khun-lai surveyed the country.

ꩇꩺ	worship V

ꩮ ꩇ ꩮ ꩫ ꩇꩺ ꩮ ꩬ ꩇ

The king came and worshipped the water god.

ꩇꩴ	dig, excavate V

ꩺ ꩻ ꩇꩴ ꩬ ꩶ ꩇ ꩇ

In *lak-ni* Tou Chou, the Jaysagar tank was dug.

ᦵᦟᦲᦍ	climb V

ᦵᦪᦴ ᦵᦟ ᦵᦟᦲᦍ ᦅᦲᦍ ᦵᦰ ᦇᦟ
The king ascended the Reun Mai-kaw house.

ᦶᦲᦍ	hear V

ᦵᦝᦷ ᦵᦣ ᦇᦰ ᦵᦪᦴ ᦵᦟ ᦵᦡ ᦶᦲᦍ ᦇᦱ
The king heard the (piece of) news.
Note : ᦶᦲᦍ is generally preceded by ᦡ 'to get' :
ᦵᦪᦴ ᦵᦢ ᦇᦟ ᦡ ᦶᦲᦍ ᦵᦝᦷ ᦇᦱ ᦵᦪᦴ ᦇᦱ
Chao Sam heard what his father said to him.

ᦎᦸ	sit V

ᦎᦸᦍ ᦵᦍ ᦵᦪᦴ ᦎᦸ ᦅᦲᦸᦍ ᦎᦸ ᦵᦲᦸᦍ ᦎᦸ ᦉᦳᦴ ᦷᦰ ᦱᦷ
In place of elder brother, his younger brother sat on the throne.

ᦎᦲᦍ	sleep V

ᦎᦵᦴ ᦎᦲᦍ ᦁᦰ ᦁᦥᦍ ᦵᦰ ᦙᦸᦍ ᦵᦟᦲᦍ
Birds sleep on tree at night.

ᦷᦲᦍ	become V

ᦙᦳᦵᦴ ᦵᦍ ᦵᦪᦴ ᦅᦲᦴ ᦋᦷ ᦵᦟ ᦷᦲᦍ ᦵᦪᦴ ᦵᦟ
his son Siu-rem became *chao-pha*.

ᦉᦳᦵᦴ	plant V

ᦵᦪᦴ ᦵᦟ ᦉᦳᦵᦴ ᦁᦥᦍ ᦅᦲᦸᦍ ᦁᦰ ᦞᦷ ᦵᦰ
The king planted Tun-rung (tree) at Tham Phai.

ᦷᦰ	go V

ᦇᦟ ᦙᦴ ᦷᦰ ᦁᦰ ᦵᦲᦸᦍ ᦵᦙᦸᦍ
My father went to Bengal.

ᦇᦱ	win V

ᦁᦰ ᦅᦲᦴ ᦁᦥ ᦉᦶᦺᦍ ᦁᦥ ᦟᦳᦍ ᦇᦱ ᦱᦷ
The wild boar got victory over the tiger and the crocodile.

ꯊꯣꯡ	guard, protect V

ꯃꯤꯍꯥꯟ ꯑꯃꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯁꯤ ꯊꯣꯡ ꯍꯧꯖꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯁꯤ
All the persons guarded the idol of Seng.

ꯍꯥꯑꯣꯟ	read V

ꯃꯍꯧ ꯍꯥꯑꯣꯟ ꯁꯤꯝꯃꯣꯟ
I read book.

ꯍꯥꯏ	build*, construct

* boat, bridge etc.

ꯃꯤꯏ ꯀꯧꯍ ꯑꯃꯁꯤ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯇꯥꯡ ꯇꯥ
Our men (all) built rafts.

ꯍꯥꯏ	cut (with blow)

ꯍꯤꯍ ꯍꯏ ꯀꯣꯛ ꯍꯥ ꯍꯥꯏ ꯃꯤꯏ ꯀꯧꯍ ꯁꯤ ꯃꯤꯏ
One day they came and cut three of our persons.

ꯍꯣꯏ	revolt, conspire

ꯇꯨꯁꯤ ꯍꯥꯍ ꯍꯧꯂ ꯍꯣꯏ ꯃꯥ ꯁꯤ ꯑꯃꯩ ꯍꯤꯁꯤ ꯇꯥꯃꯥ ꯇꯥꯡ
King's younger brother revolted and fled to Manipur.

ꯍꯧꯂ	say V

ꯃꯨ ꯍꯤ ꯍꯧꯂ ꯍꯨꯃ ꯅꯩ ꯁꯤꯁꯤ
The Hindus call (him) Lakshmi Singha.

ꯁꯤ	place, put V

ꯁꯤꯍ ꯃꯥ ꯍꯧꯂ ꯍꯥꯁꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯊꯣꯡ ꯍꯤꯁꯤ ꯇꯨꯏꯁꯤ ꯍꯤꯁꯤ ꯑꯃꯩ ꯍꯤ
Siu-ka-pha placed Thao-mong Kan-ngan at Tipam.

ꯈꯣꯏ	pray V

ꯃꯍꯧ ꯈꯣꯏ ꯍꯧꯂ ꯁꯤꯏ ꯇꯨꯏꯁꯤ
I pray to god Leng Don.

ꯃꯍꯧ ꯈꯣꯏ ꯍꯧꯂ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯀꯥ
I pray to goddess Ta Ra

ꯍꯥ	come V

ꩻꩫ ꩵ ꩺ ꩡꩬ ꩭꩬꩫ ꩭꩶ ꩺꩬ ꩵꩬ ꩭꩬ ꩭꩬꩫ ꩬꩬ
He came to our home this year in the Third Month (*Magha*).

ꩬꩬ	have, possess V

ꩬꩭ ꩬꩬꩫ ꩵꩫ ꩬꩬ ꩺꩮꩯ ꩺꩬ
Pa-Meo-Pung did not have male child.

ꩮꩬ	get (in mind) V

ꩺꩶ ꩵꩬ ꩬꩫ ꩮꩬ ꩺꩫ ꩮꩮ ꩮꩭ ꩮꩬ ꩵꩭ
Having heard the news the king got much pleasure.

ꩮꩭ	remain, stay V

ꩭꩶ ꩮꩯ ꩮꩬ ꩮꩬꩫ ꩮꩭ ꩭꩭ ꩮꩭ ꩮꩬꩫ ꩭꩬꩫ
We live in the jungles with monkeys.

ꩮꩮꩯ	wash (cloth) V

ꩵꩭ ꩮꩬ ꩮꩯꩫ ꩵꩬ ꩮꩮꩯ ꩵꩭ ꩭꩫ ꩵꩯ ꩵꩭ ꩭꩯ
The small girl is washing cloth at the river *ghat*.

ꩮꩯꩯ	wash* V

*wash face, vegetables etc.

ꩮꩯꩯ ꩵꩭ ꩮꩯꩯ ꩭꩮꩯ
Wash face, wash vegetables.

ꩮꩯꩫ	deposit, hand over

ꩮꩭ ꩭꩫꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ ꩮꩯ ꩵꩬ ꩮꩯꩫ ꩺꩭ ꩭꩬꩫ ꩭꩬ ꩮꩬ
Some were captured and handed over to the king.

ꩮꩬꩫ	catch, capture V

ꩭꩬꩫ ꩭꩬ ꩮꩬꩫ ꩭꩫꩫ ꩮꩯꩵ ꩯꩭ ꩮꩬ ꩮꩬ
The king caught elephants at the mouth of the Dikhow.

ꩬꩬꩯ	call V

ꩭꩫꩫ ꩺꩮꩯ ꩭꩫ ꩮꩯꩵ ꩮꩯꩫ ꩬꩬꩯ ꩭꩫ ꩮꩬ ꩺꩮ ꩮꩬ ꩮꩬ
Then the *Barphukan* called all the *Baruas*.

ꪀ	lose, miss V

ꪖꪊꪮ ꪖꪀꪮ ꪖꪙꪱ ꪖꪊ ꪀ ꪖꪉ ꪖꪀꪆ
Chao Siu-pat-pha was lost from the kingdom.

ꪀ	beat (drum etc.)

ꪖꪎ ꪀ ꪗꪆ
He is beating drum.

ꪗꪆ	wash* V

*wash hands, plates etc.

ꪖꪎ ꪗꪆ ꪻꪖ ꪗꪆ ꪖꪎ
He is washing dishes and cups.

ꪗꪉꪱ	count (numbers)

ꪗꪱ ꪕ ꪘꪒ ꪀ ꪖ ꪗꪉꪱ ꪖ ꪀ ꪖꪀꪆ ꪗ
In *lak-ni* Kap-si, the people of the country were counted.

ꪗꪵꪱ	get up, rise V

ꪖꪎ ꪗꪵꪱ ꪖꪶ ꪗꪵꪆ
He gets up early in the morning.

ꪗ	chase, drive away

ꪖꪊ ꪖꪱ ꪻꪘꪱ ꪗ ꪀ ꪑ ꪀ ꪀꪶꪎ ꪖꪎ
The king had driven him to his residence.

ꪗ	exchange V

ꪀꪊ ꪗ ꪖꪎ ꪊꪊ ꪘ; ꪑꪆ ꪖꪎ
We have exchanged rice with him.

ꪗꪶ	fondle (in water)

ꪀꪾ ꪙ ꪖꪱ ꪗꪶ ꪎ
Do not fondle in water at the beginning of the year.

ꪜꪵ	fall (in illness)

ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩱ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩯ
The king fell in great illness.

ꩻꩯ	tell, narrate V

ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩫ ꩻꩯꩵ ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩱ
He came and told the king.

ꩻꩲ	see, observe V

ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩲ ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩱ ꩻꩯ
Seeing the letter Ram Singha said.

ꩻꩮ	get V

ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩯ ꩻ ;
I got the fowl.

ꩻꩶꩵ	come in sight, view V

ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩫ ꩻꩱ ꩻꩫ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩫ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩯ
Siu-ka-pha coming down saw the mouth of Nam Saw river.

ꩻꩯ	send, despatch V

ꩻꩮ ꩻꩻꩱ ꩻꩯ ꩻꩮꩵ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩵ ꩻꩱꩵ
They sent three *chao-tangs* (messengers).

ꩻꩱꩵ	fall* V

*from tree or horse, in water

ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩵꩵ ꩻꩻꩱ ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩶ ꩻꩯ
Our men fell in water.

ꩻꩵꩯ	write V

ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩶꩵ ꩻꩱ ꩻꩵꩯ ꩻꩮ ꩻꩫ ꩻꩮ
Raja Ram Singha wrote letter.

ꩻꩶꩶ	wash (body) V

ꩻꩱꩵ ꩻꩶꩶ ꩻꩶ ꩻꩯ
He took bath.

ꩻꩽꩾ	come out, appear

ꩻꩾ ꩿꩽꩻ ꩽꩾꩾ ꩻ; ꩾꩾ ꩽꩿꩾ ꩻ
The Bangals coming out of the rampart fell in water.

ꩾꩾ	take V

ꩽꩻ ꩽ; ꩾꩾ ꩽꩽꩾ ꩻ
I take the glass of water.

ꩽ; ꩾ	go and inform V

ꩻ ꩽꩽꩻ ꩾ ꩻꩽ ꩽ; ꩾ ꩽꩾ ꩻꩻ ꩿꩾ
The Raidangia Phukan went and informed the king.

ꩽ; ꩾ ꩻ	went and stayed

ꩿꩾ ꩻꩾ ꩽ; ꩾ ꩻ ꩽꩿ ꩻ ꩽꩽ
They went and stayed at the mouth of Namti.

ꩿꩿ ꩾ	bow down V

ꩿ ꩿꩻ ꩻꩾ ꩽꩽꩾ ꩿꩿ ꩾ ꩻꩽ ꩾꩽ ꩽꩾ ꩻꩽ ꩽꩾ
Both the kings bowed down to Lengdon ten times.

ꩿꩾꩻ ꩽ;	come back V

ꩻꩾ ꩽꩽꩾ ꩿꩾꩻ ꩽ; ꩻ ꩾꩽꩾ ꩽꩻ
They came back and stayed at Athgaon.

ꩾ ꩽꩾꩻ	go and rule V

ꩽꩽ ꩻꩽ ꩽꩽꩾ ꩾ ꩽꩽꩻ ꩽꩾꩾ
I will go and rule the country.

ꩾ ꩽꩽ	go and catch

ꩻꩽ ꩾ ꩾ ꩽꩽ ꩻꩾ ꩽ; ꩽꩿ ꩻ ꩽ; ꩽꩾ
The king went and caught elephant at the mouth of Masang

ꩾ ꩼꩾꩾ	go and arrive

ꩽꩻ ꩾ ꩼꩾꩾ ꩽ ꩻ ꩽꩿꩾ

He went and reached the mouth of Dulung.

ပ် ၊ မ	went and entered

မဲ့ ပ် ၊ မ မိုဖ် မိတ်
He went and entred Mong Mit kingdom.

ပိုက် ပ်	run away

ဂ်ဝါ ဝဝ် ဂ်ပ် ၊ဲ့ ဟဖ် ပိုက် ပ်
Being defeated, the Bangals fled away.

မ ယူ	come and stay

ဟဝ် ဟါ ဟါဝ် ဂုံ် မ ယူ မါ ဆဖ် ၊ို
Chao-pha Siu-hum came and stayed at Marangi.

မ မ	come and inform

၊ဲ့ ဝါ် ဝဲ့ ဟ် မ မ ဝါ် ဟဝ် ဟါ
The Taiban people came and informed the king.

မ ထိုဖ်	arrive at

ဟက် ၎် ၊ပ် ဟု် ဟံ မဲ့ မ ထိုဖ် မိုဖ် ဟံ ယဖ်
In *lak-ni* Kap Cheu, he arrived at Khamjang.

ဟိဝ် ၊် မ	catch and bring

□ဟူ ပု် ယ် ဆို့ဲ့ ဂ်ါ ဟ် ဟိဝ် ၊် မ
The store-keepers were arrested and brought.

Composite verbs

ဟါဲ့ မ	come upstream

ဟဖ် ဂ၊် မဲ့ ဟါဲ့ ဒုံ ဂ်ါ မ၊် မ ဇုံဝ်
Afterwards he advanced upstream the Timâk.

၎် ၊ှုံ် မ	come out from inside

ယူ ဇ် ဟဖ် ဂ၊် ၎် ထိုဲ့ ၊ှုံ် မ ယ်
The Chungis then came out of the forest.

ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩌꩍ	weigh and see

ꩻꩍꩃ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩌ ꩌꩍ ꩍꩍ ꩻꩍ
Siu-ka-pha weighed the water of the Dikhow.

ꩻꩃꩃ ꩍꩍ	bring fast

ꩻꩌ ꩍꩃ ꩍꩍ ꩻꩍꩌ ꩻꩃꩃ ꩍꩍ ꩌꩃ ꩍꩍ ꩍꩃ ꩻꩍ ꩍꩃ ꩻꩍ ꩍꩃꩍ
The three ministers quickly brought the *rung kham* tree.

ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩻꩌ	set fire

ꩍꩌꩍ ꩌꩃ ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩻꩌ ꩻꩌ
Our men set fire to houses.

ꩻꩌꩃ ꩻꩌ	get offended

ꩍꩃ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩌꩃ ꩍꩻ꩓ ꩍꩍ ꩻꩌ
The king got greatly offended.

ꩻꩌꩃ ꩍꩍ	capture and place

ꩍꩌ ꩻꩌꩃ ꩌꩻ꩓ ꩍꩍ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩍ
He captured and placed the bird in basket.

ꩻꩍꩍ ꩍꩌ	come downstream

ꩻꩍꩃ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩍ ꩻꩍꩍ ꩻꩌ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩌ
Siu-ka-pha came downstream the river Nam-Jin.

ꩌꩍ꩓ ꩍꩌ	get and come

ꩍꩌꩍ ꩌꩃ ꩌꩍ꩓ ꩻꩻ꩓ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩌ ꩻꩌ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩍ
Our men obtained some small canoes and brought to Taimong.

ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩌ	bring with

ꩍꩍ꩓ ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩍ ꩌꩍ꩓ ꩍꩍ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩌ ꩍꩃ ꩍꩃ ꩍꩌ ꩍꩃ
They brought six tusked elephants and offered to the king.

ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩍ	take with

ꩍꩃ ꩻꩍ꩓ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩃ ꩍꩍ ꩌꩌ ꩍꩌ ꩻꩍ꩓
I took the horse to Namruk.

ꩻ ꩽ	take and place

ꩽꩾ ꩾꩱ ꩱꩽꩫ ꩱꩭ ꩽꩫ ꩻ ꩽ ꩽꩫ ꩽ ꩫꩫ ꩽꩫ ꩽ ꩽꩫ
The king took back the idol of Seng on elephant back and placed it at the temple.

Adverbs

Excepting a few adverbials of time which may be placed at the end, most adverbials of time sit at the beginning of a sentence.

ꩻꩬ ꩫꩱ	before
ꩻꩬ ꩽꩫ	afterwards
ꩻꩮꩫ ꩫ	formerly
ꩻꩮꩫ ꩭꩫ	at first
ꩻꩱꩮ	then
ꩭꩱꩫ ꩽꩱꩫ	thereafter
ꩭꩫ ꩻꩫ	then
ꩭ ꩽꩮ	now
ꩽꩫ ꩫ	now
ꩺ ꩴꩱꩾ	ancient time
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩫ	today

ꩮ	then
ꩮ ꩻꩫ	formerly
ꩮ ꩻꩬ ꩽꩫ	then
ꩴ ꩫ	this year
ꩴ ꩻ	last year
ꩴ ꩻꩫ	that year
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩻ	sometime ago
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩫ	now
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩬ	yesterday
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩽꩻ	tomorrow
ꩴꩱꩾ ꩫꩫ	that time

ꩭꩱꩫ ꩽꩱꩫ ꩮ ꩽ ꩾ ꩱꩻꩱ ꩾ ꩭꩾ ꩻꩫ ꩱꩱ
Thereafter Pu-phi-su stayed at Kao-ring-kha.

ꩭꩫ ꩻꩫ ꩱꩱ ꩾꩫ ꩱꩱ ꩱꩻꩱ ꩆ ꩱꩵ ꩻꩫ ꩽꩫ
Then Jasingpha said to Khun-chang.

ꩺ ꩴꩱꩾ ꩮꩾ ꩽ ꩱꩽ ꩽ ꩾꩫ ꩾꩻꩻ ꩻꩫ
In ancient time there was no god or man.

ꩽꩫ ꩾꩫ ꩾꩮ ꩮ ꩫ ꩱꩵ
Afterwards whosoever becomes king.

ꩮ ꩽꩫ ꩽ ꩾ ꩱꩻꩮ ꩱꩵ
Then he came (and) stayed ar Che-kham.

ꩮ ꩻꩫ ꩴꩱꩾ ꩮꩫ ꩾꩽꩾ ꩾꩫ ꩱꩮ ꩱꩱ
Formerly in the reign of Siu-dang-pha.

ꩮ ꩻ ꩾꩫ ꩱꩵ ꩾ ꩻꩫ ꩱꩮ ꩻꩫ ꩱꩻ
Then the Phukans consulted.

ꩴ ꩫ ꩾꩻꩻ ꩫ ꩭ ꩽ ꩻ ꩱ
This year is *lak-ni* Tao-si-nga.

ꩽꩾ ꩻꩱꩾ ꩻ ꩱꩽ ꩽ ꩴ ꩽꩫ

Chao-lung Siu-ka-pha came in that year.

ꪖꪊꪀ ꪻ ꪻꪀ ꪖꪶ ꪆꪳꪆ ꪶ ꪘꪙ

Sometime earlier I was not in the house.

ꪖꪊꪀ ꪇꪆ ꪻ ꪇꪆ ꪇꪀ ꪶ ꪻꪆ ꪗꪻ

Then there was no king for three days.

ꪖꪊꪀ ꪎꪆ ꪻꪀ ꪻꪊ ꪻ ꪖꪶ ꪇꪙ ꪻꪀ ꪻꪊ

At that time king Siu-hum-pha made Chao-seng-lung.

Note : If the time is specific, adverbs of time follow in order of year, month, week, day and hour.

ꪇ ꪘꪓ ꪸ ꪆꪙ ꪻ ꪖꪊꪀ ꪳꪳ ꪻ ꪇꪆ ꪳꪗ ꪻ ꪀ ꪘꪙ ꪉ ꪀ

In the year *lak-ni* Rung-Keu in fourth month on Dap-kau day the Bangals came.

ꪘꪓ ꪸ ꪓꪗ ꪻꪆ ꪖꪊꪀ ꪳꪳ ꪖ ꪀ ꪓꪒ ꪻ ꪆꪙ ꪘꪆ ꪀ

In *lak-ni* Kap-San in Din-ha month one Utai revolted.

ꪇꪆ ꪖꪙ ꪆꪀ ꪀ ꪻ ꪆꪙ ꪉ ꪀ ꪘꪙ ꪻ ꪉ ꪘꪗ ꪻ ꪇ ꪻ ꪀ ꪘꪀ ꪘꪖ ꪻ ꪗꪻ ꪎꪙ

On the Mong-rao day, the *chiring* of the Miris came to the king and paid hoamge at Garhgaon.

ꪘꪓ ꪸ ꪆ ꪻꪆ ꪖꪊꪀ ꪳꪳ ꪓ ꪇ ꪆꪙ ꪻ ꪘꪖ ꪘꪖ ꪻ ꪻ ꪻ ꪻꪓ ꪻ ꪀ ꪗꪻ ꪎꪙ ꪻ ꪉ ꪗꪻ ꪊꪙ ꪕꪀ

In *lak-ni* Rai-san, in Din-kam month on Ring-sau day, the king went from Garhgaon and stayed at Nang Kham.

ꪖꪊꪀ ꪳꪳ ꪓ ꪀ ꪘꪓ ꪻ ꪆꪙ ꪎꪙ

In the month of Din-kam, planted the post of Bargarh.

Adverbs of manner are generally placed after the verb ; when there is a direct object, the adverb is placed after the object.

ꪉꪆ	quickly
ꪘ ꪘ	slowly
ꪘꪳ ꪘꪳ	secretly
ꪓꪘ	less
ꪳ	well
ꪆ	badly

ꪎꪙ	loudly
ꪇꪙ ꪸ	like this
ꪕ	more
ꪇꪙ ꪇꪆ	like that
ꪓꪊ	rapidly
ꪕ ꪕ	greatly

ꪘꪖ ꪇ ꪉꪆ ꪀ ꪘꪙ ꪎ

Do not go quickly, (you) will get a fall.

ꪘꪖ ꪻ ꪸ ꪻ ꪘ ꪘ

The girl is coming slowly.

ꪇꪆ ꪀꪙ ꪉ ꪀ ꪳ ꪳ

He speaks Tai well

ꪘꪖ ꪀꪙ ꪎꪙ ꪘꪖ ꪀ ꪳ ꪙꪳ

Do not talk loudly, someone will hear.

ꪇꪆ ꪘꪙ ꪉ ꪇꪙ ꪸ

He talks like this.

ꯑꯣꯢ ꯃꯤꯍ ꯍꯥ ꯀꯨꯅ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯤꯕ
Do not eat much, (you) will have pain in stomach.
ꯏꯁ꯭ꯔ ꯍꯥ ꯌꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯁꯥꯎ
The river is flowing rapidly.
ꯑꯩ ꯃꯨꯌ ꯁꯨꯅ ꯁꯨꯅ ꯍꯥ ꯁꯤꯌ ꯗ꯭ ꯁꯤꯕ ꯁꯤꯕ
The *Barphukan* sailed down the Burhi Dihing quickly.
ꯁꯩ ꯀꯕ ꯄꯤꯌ ꯈꯅ ꯈꯌ ꯄꯤꯕ ꯁꯅ
Why has it happened like that in our time ?

Adverbs of frequency

ꯄꯨꯝ ꯑꯣ	once
ꯁꯨꯅ ꯄꯨꯝ	twice
ꯃꯨꯌ ꯀꯅ	firstly
ꯗ꯭ ꯍꯤꯡ	always

ꯁꯤꯅ ꯇ꯭ ꯗ꯭	seldom
ꯁꯤꯕ ꯁꯤꯕ	often
ꯁꯤꯅ ꯗꯦ	again
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯁꯨ ꯗ꯭	occasionally

ꯑꯣ ꯆꯤꯌ ꯑꯣ ꯗꯦ ꯗ꯭ ꯀꯣꯌꯅ ꯁꯨꯅ ꯄꯨꯝ
I go home twice in a month.
ꯍꯌ ꯗ꯭ ꯍꯅꯤ ꯀꯤ ꯄꯨꯝ ꯑꯣ
He went to Thailand once.
ꯇꯨꯅ ꯁ꯭ ꯗꯦ ꯗ꯭ ꯀꯤ ꯁꯨꯌ ꯇꯨꯡ ꯗ꯭ ꯍꯨꯃ
My sister goes to school every day.
ꯅ꯭ ꯍ꯭ ꯁꯤꯅ ꯗꯦ
You come again.
ꯀꯣꯌꯅ ꯌꯤ ꯍꯧ ꯍꯨꯃ ꯀꯨꯝ ꯗꯤꯕ ꯗꯤꯕ
It rains frrequently this month.
ꯗꯦ ꯗ꯭ ꯇ꯭ ꯅꯍ ꯁꯨꯅ ꯇ꯭ ꯗꯤ
Seldom have I gone to pictures.

Interrogative adverbs follow the verb.

ꯍꯤꯡ ꯑꯣ / ꯁ꯭	when ?
ꯀꯤ ꯊꯣ꯭	where ?
ꯁꯤꯅ ꯀꯦ꯭	how ?

ꯍꯥ ꯑꯣ / ꯁ꯭	how much ?
ꯌꯤ ꯍꯥ ꯑꯣ / ꯁ꯭	how many ?
ꯍꯤꯡ ꯅꯍ	why ?

ꯅꯍ ꯅ꯭ ꯍꯧ ꯍꯥ ꯁ꯭
How much do you want ?
ꯅ꯭ ꯊꯤ ꯌꯤ ꯁꯥꯎ ꯍꯥ ꯁ꯭
How fast do you swim ?
ꯍꯌ ꯀꯅ ꯁꯣ꯫ ꯁꯤꯅ ꯀꯦ꯭
How does he talk ?
ꯃꯤꯌ ꯌꯤ ꯀꯤ ꯃꯤ ꯁꯤꯅ ꯀꯦ꯭
How did the man die ?

မ် ကဲ့ ဆဲ ထ့်
Where do you live ?

ဗဒြ ကး ဃ် ဃဖ
Why did he go ?

ဗါဝ် ဋ် မ် ဆဲ ကး ဇဒြ
When do you go to sleep ?

ကဝ် ဆး ကး ဃါဖ ဆ့
How shall I go ?

ဒံ ဂး ဃ် ကဒြ ကဲ့ ဆ်ဆဒြ မ်
How many people are there under the tree ?

Adverbs of degree

ဒံ	very
ဒံ ဃ့ဖ	much
ဃ့ဖ	too

ဂဥဒြ	little
ဆဖ ဃ့ဖ	wholly, fully
ဂဥဒြ ဃ့ဖ	Very little

ဆဉဝ် ဗ၊ ကး ကဲ ဃ့ဖ
We came too far.

ဗကဴ မ့ဖ ဒု် ဋ် ဆဖ ဃ့ဖ
The mangoe is wholly rotten.

ဂဲ့ ဒု် ကဝ် ဆ့ ကး ဆဖ ဃ့ဖ
I fully understand the matter.

ဃ့ကဴ ကဲ့ဒြ ကဲဒြ ဂဝ် ဒံ ဃ့ဖ
The boy ate much.

Adverbs of place

ဆဲ ထ်	here
ဗါဒြ, ဆဲ ထဒြ	there
ဇဥကဴ	outside
ဇိုဝ်	above, on
ဆ့်	below
ကဴ	near, adjacent
ကဲ	distant

ဇါ	in front of
ဃ့ကဴ ဆံ	thence
ဇ်	inside
ဂ့ ဆဲ	everywhere
ဆဲ ထ် ကဲ	somewhere
ဆဲ ထ် ၅ကါ	anywhere
ဂဖ	by the side

ဃဝ် ဃါ ဂဥဆ် ဒံ ဂဲ့ ကး ဆဲ ထဒြ
The king got a tank dug there.

ဗဒြ ဃဲဆ် ဆဲဒြ ကး ဆဲ ထဒြ
He built a house there.

ဇဥကဴ ဗဒြ ဃါ ဃဥဒြ ဆ့ကဴ
It is raining outside.

ꪉꪋ ꪖꪊ ꪹꪫ ꪒꪮ ꪑ; ꪀꪊ ꪜꪊ
He stayed there for one year.

ꪑꪆ ꪇꪱ ꪑ; ꪑꪱ ꪀꪊ
I looked everywhere.

ꪀꪊ ꪜꪀ ꪗꪑꪶꪑꪆ ꪖꪆ ꪑ;
I did not go anywhere.

ꪕꪊꪆ ꪉꪋ ꪖꪶ ꪀꪒꪀ ꪉꪋ ꪎ
The sky is above, water below.

ꪖꪆꪆ ꪖꪶ ꪀꪊ ꪜꪒꪀ ꪖꪊ ꪀꪊ ꪑꪋ
The king placed thao-mong there.

ꪀꪊ ꪎꪋ ꪘꪎ ꪉꪋ ꪖꪎ ꪑ;
His dead body was buried there.

Prepositions

Are always placed before their nouns or pronouns.

ꪇꪶ	in front of, before
ꪀꪀ	in, within
ꪑꪎ	between, in (time)
ꪇꪒꪑ	outside
ꪕꪊꪆ	above, over
ꪀ;, ꪀꪊ	at, in, on, to
ꪐꪑ	at, in (place)
ꪀꪒꪎ	from
ꪀꪒ	below, under
ꪘꪎ	for (purpose)

ꪘꪒ	near, about
ꪖꪎ	behind
ꪖꪇꪑ	from (place)
ꪐꪐ	in, at
ꪉ	in, at
ꪎꪱꪖꪎ	with
ꪙꪋ	on
ꪙꪶꪋ	for
ꪙꪶꪆ	on account of
ꪀꪊ	at

ꪀꪀ ꪘꪊꪋ ꪇꪀꪑ ꪑꪒ
It is hot inside (the) house.

ꪇꪒꪑ ꪘꪊꪋ ꪑꪀꪑ ꪑꪒ
It is cold outside (the) house.

ꪇꪇꪑ ꪖꪒ ꪀꪀ ꪘꪎ
Birds live in nest.

ꪑꪋꪋ ꪀꪉ ꪖꪒ ꪘꪒ ꪋ ꪗꪑꪶ
The Tais live on river bank.

ꪖꪊꪑ ꪀꪉ ꪖꪒ ꪕꪊꪆ ꪀꪎ
The letter is on the table.

ꪙꪋ ꪀꪉ ꪖꪒ ꪀꪀ ꪑꪎ ꪐꪶꪋ
The village lies in the middle of the forest.

ꪖꪆꪆ ꪖꪶ ꪇꪑꪑ ꪀꪐ ꪗꪊ ꪎꪒ ꪖꪎ ꪑ; ꪖꪒ

The king came from Garhgaon

ꪖꪉ ꪖ; ꪎꪱꪀ ꪊꪖ ꪖꪉ ꪀꪱꪀ ꪎꪮ

He came from Banruk.

ꪖꪉ ꪗ ꪮꪖ ꪎꪖ ꪊ; ꪎꪱꪗ ꪉ ꪇꪖ ꪖꪱ ꪎꪮ

He went (and) caught elephants at the mouth of the Dibong.

ꪀ ꪮ ꪎꪖ ꪎꪊ ꪊ ꪗ; ꪊꪖ ꪮꪎ ꪀ ꪇꪖ

The king went to Chraideo in the morning.

ꪖꪗꪖ ꪖꪉ ꪁ ꪎꪊ ꪊ ꪮꪎ ꪊ; ꪊ ꪊꪖ ꪮꪎ ꪮꪊ ꪎꪮ

One day the king went and caught fish at Sessa River.

ꪊꪊ ꪗꪖꪉ ꪊꪖ ꪗꪖꪉ

Do not eat rice at night.

ꪗꪉ ꪉꪊꪱꪀꪎꪱꪀ ꪊꪖ ꪊꪉ ꪗ

The man fell from the tree.

ꪎꪮ ꪉ ꪎꪮ ꪊꪀ ꪊꪉ ꪗ

The cow is under the tree.

Conjunctions

Co-ordinate conjunctions sit in between words or sentences they join.
Sub-ordinate conjunctions sit before the subordinate clause.
In conditional sentences, conjunctions sit before the conditional clause.

ꪊꪖ	with
ꪊꪖ ꪗꪱ	with
ꪊꪖꪖ ꪮꪗ	but
ꪗꪱ	with
ꪎꪖ	if, though
ꪎꪖ ꪉ	for this
ꪎꪖ ꪇꪉ	for that
ꪀꪀ	and

ꪊꪊ	or
ꪇꪮꪎ	with (person)
ꪮꪎ	also, and
ꪀꪲꪖ	or
ꪎꪖꪖ ꪉ	because, for this
ꪎꪖꪖ ꪇꪎ ꪉ	therefore
ꪎꪖꪖ ꪉ ꪮꪎ / ꪎꪖ	therefore
ꪗꪱ	with

ꪮꪎ ꪎ ꪮꪎ ꪎ;

go and come.

ꪗꪖ ꪊꪖ ꪎꪉ ꪎ;

I came with him.

ꪎꪖ ꪎꪊ ꪎꪖꪖ ꪀ ꪎꪖ ꪊꪖ ꪇꪎ ꪇꪮ ꪇꪮ ꪎꪮ ꪀꪲ

Choa-pha Siu-ram married Nang Doi.

ꪎꪖ ꪎꪱꪒ ꪀꪀ ꪎꪖ ꪑ ꪎ ꪗ; ꪀꪲ

Chao-pet and Chao-hum went home.

ꪎꪖꪖ ꪉ ꪎꪖ ꪎꪊ ꪎꪱꪒ ꪎꪱꪒ ꪎꪇ ꪊꪖ ꪮ

Therefore the king got offended with them.

ꪎꪖ ꪎꪉ ꪎ ꪊꪖ ꪀꪲ

If he goes home.

ꯅꯨ ꯋꯤ ꯋꯥꯡ ꯃꯅ꯭ ꯐꯅ ꯃ꯫
If it rains, I will not go.
ꯑꯁꯅ ꯆꯨ ꯇꯥ ꯍꯤ ꯃ꯫ ꯀꯨꯡ
Therefore you went home.
ꯑꯁꯤꯅ ꯍꯤ ꯍꯥꯡ ꯐꯅ ꯍꯤ ꯃ꯫
But he did not go.
ꯍꯥꯡ ꯐꯅ ꯅꯣ ꯃ꯫ ꯑꯣ ꯃ꯫

We live in the jungle with monkeys.
ꯀꯅ ꯍꯤ ꯆꯦꯟ ꯋꯤ ꯅꯨ ꯊꯤꯡ

Part 3 : Topics in lexicon

Couplets (Reduplication)

Ahom is a tonal language, and a word carries several meanings according to pronunciation. There is, therefore, every possibility of having ambiguity and confusion regarding the meaning of a word. To avoid such ambiguity, a device followed is the coupling of word or words with other word or words having the same or a similar meaning. A knowledge of this system makes the detrmination of meaning easier.

When two words or word groups having an identical or similar meaning are placed side by side, their common meaning will be understood, and nothing else. This device is extended to all classes of parts of speech, such as noun plus noun, noun plus verb, noun plus adjective, conjunction plus noun etc. Take for instance the pair of words 𑜈𑜫 𑜃 which means 'good' ; each of these words have different meanings individually, but when together they should be understood by their common meaning 'good'. Similarly, the couplet 𑜇𑜢𑜉 𑜊𑜨 𑜅𑜀 𑜊𑜨 is a combination of 𑜇𑜢𑜉 𑜊𑜨 and , 𑜅𑜀 𑜊𑜨 both having identical meaning (𑜇𑜢𑜉 'house' and 𑜊𑜨 'big' ; 𑜅𑜀 'palace' and 𑜊𑜦 'big'), and the result means 'palace' because a palace is a very big house. In the following pages, a few four-word couplets are given with their meaning because these couplets are very often met with in the original Ahom chronicles.

1/ Noun and noun

𑜉𑜉𑜁 𑜇𑜫 𑜉𑜉𑜁 𑜈𑜀	the Tais and slaves
𑜋𑜁𑜉 𑜎𑜢𑜁 𑜋𑜁𑜉 𑜈𑜀	coat and trousers
𑜌𑜃𑜨 𑜏𑜨𑜁 𑜌𑜃𑜨 𑜐𑜁	boundary of the kingdom
𑜃𑜫 𑜌𑜨𑜁 𑜃𑜫 𑜎𑜢	gold and silver store
𑜏𑜨𑜁 𑜃𑜫 𑜑𑜂	the land of forefathers
𑜎 𑜍𑜢𑜁 𑜎 𑜊𑜢𑜁	great grandfathers
𑜉𑜋𑜇 𑜍𑜁 𑜉𑜉𑜁 𑜍𑜁	sons and grandsons
𑜈𑜍𑜁 𑜏𑜨𑜁 𑜈𑜍𑜁 𑜐𑜁	life force of the kingdom
𑜋𑜣 𑜊𑜨𑜁 𑜋𑜣 𑜏𑜨𑜁	throne (of the kingdom)
𑜇𑜥 𑜏𑜨𑜁 𑜇𑜥 𑜐𑜁	border and frontier
𑜉𑜎 𑜊𑜢𑜃 𑜉𑜎 𑜉𑜫	male and female
𑜇𑜎 𑜏𑜨𑜁 𑜉𑜀 𑜏𑜨𑜁	north and south
𑜉𑜋𑜇 𑜊𑜢𑜃 𑜉𑜋𑜇 𑜉𑜫	boys and girls
𑜊𑜢𑜃 𑜋𑜢𑜁𑜉 𑜊𑜢𑜃 𑜌𑜃𑜨	sunlight and moonlight
𑜉𑜎 𑜎 𑜉𑜎 𑜅𑜀	days of the grandfathers

2/ noun and adjective

𑜉𑜎 𑜉𑜍𑜁 𑜉𑜎 𑜅𑜇	phukans and baruas
𑜉𑜎 𑜈𑜀𑜂 𑜉𑜎 𑜊𑜇	big officers

ꑳ ꑴꑵꑶ ꑷ ꑴꑵꑶ	white cows and buffaloes
ꑍꑋꑉ ꑴꑋ ꑭꑷ ꑴꑋ	big palaces
ꑶꑉ ꑒꑌ ꑴ ꑒꑌ	good persons
ꑶꑉ ꑒꑌ ꑶꑉ ꑦ	good men
ꑵꑋ ꑚꑸ ꑵꑋ ꑞꑞ	down country
ꑵꑋ ꑶꑋ ꑵꑋ ꑴꑋ	wide country
ꑵꑋ ꑴ ꑵꑉ ꑴ	devastated country
ꑍꑎ ꑶꑧ ꑍꑎ ꑘꑬ	canoes of different types
ꑶꑉ ꑃ ꑴ ꑃ	many men
ꑍꑎ ꑃꑀ ꑍꑎ ꑃꑀꑶ	light and small canoes
ꑷꑋ ꑴꑋ ꑆ ꑴꑋ	big guns and cannons
ꑵꑉ ꑒꑌ ꑭꑷ ꑒꑌ	good cups and dishes
ꑴꑉ ꑒꑌ ꑭꑃ ꑒꑌ	big and famous kings
ꑭꑵ ꑍ ꑭꑵ ꑃꑋ	chief priests

3/ verb and noun

ꑃꑋ ꑒꑌ ꑃꑋ ꑦ, ꑃꑋ ꑦ ꑃꑋ ꑒꑌ	become good
ꑃꑋ ꑴꑉ ꑃꑋ ꑘꑞ	become king
ꑃꑋ ꑃ ꑃꑋ ꑆꑋ	become brothers
ꑀꑶ ꑵꑋ ꑀꑶ ꑴꑋ	make merry
ꑀꑶ ꑒꑌ ꑀꑶ ꑦ	make good
ꑀꑶ ꑵꑋ ꑀꑶ ꑍ	make chief
ꑘꑋ ꑵꑋ ꑘꑋ ꑴꑋ	eat country
ꑆꑋ ꑴꑋ ꑆꑋ ꑴꑋ	give things
ꑃꑶ ꑴꑋ ꑃꑶ ꑴ	burn houses and granaries
ꑘꑘ ꑘꑋ ꑷ ꑘꑋ	eat cow and pig
ꑭꑒ ꑍꑋ ꑭꑒ ꑀꑌ	repair houses
ꑭꑒ ꑞꑌ ꑭꑒ ꑞꑋ	repair roads
ꑭꑒ ꑘꑌ ꑭꑒ ꑘꑋ	worship spirits
ꑭꑒ ꑆꑞ ꑭꑒ ꑘꑌ	worship the dead
ꑃꑀ ꑘꑌ ꑃꑀ ꑘꑋ	pray to the spirits
ꑘꑉ ꑒꑌ ꑘꑉ ꑦ	look good
ꑘꑀ ꑵꑋ ꑘꑀ ꑃꑋ	roam everywhere
ꑭꑵ ꑍ ꑭꑵ ꑷ	kill cows and pigs
ꑃꑋ ꑘꑋ ꑃꑋ ꑵ	distribute animals
ꑃꑋ ꑴ ꑃꑋ ꑶꑉ	distribute men

ꯅꯍꯥ ꯑꯣ ꯅꯍꯥ ꯂꯩ	cut right and left
ꯀꯣꯜ ꯀꯨ ꯀꯣꯜ ꯄꯣꯛ	cross obstacles
ꯍꯣ ꯀꯦꯡ ꯍꯣ ꯃꯣꯏ	have heads and legs
ꯍꯣ ꯃꯨꯟ ꯍꯣ ꯃꯤ	have progeny
ꯍꯣ ꯃꯣ ꯍꯣ ꯁꯤ	seize spirits
ꯀꯩꯅ ꯃꯣ ꯀꯩꯅ ꯁꯤ	possess by spirit
ꯃꯨꯡ ꯀꯨ ꯃꯨꯡ ꯄꯣꯛ	construct defences
ꯁꯨꯡ ꯀꯦꯏ ꯁꯨꯡ ꯁꯣ	set fire to houses
ꯄꯣ ꯍꯤꯛ ꯄꯣ ꯅꯤ	go everywhere
ꯃꯍꯥ ꯃꯨ ꯃꯍꯥ ꯃꯦ	collect men
ꯃꯣ ꯃꯍꯤ ꯃꯣ ꯍꯧ	ride on elephants and horses
ꯁꯥ ꯃꯍꯍ ꯁꯥ ꯃꯊ	bring presents
ꯁꯥ ꯃꯇꯤ ꯁꯥ ꯁꯣꯛ	bring goods
ꯃꯣꯟ ꯃꯣꯏ ꯃꯥꯟ ꯍꯤꯡ	press hands and legs
ꯁꯤ ꯀꯨ ꯁꯤ ꯄꯣꯛ	enter into forts

4/ Negative and verb

ꯅꯍ ꯗꯥꯊ ꯅꯍ ꯗꯤ	not fight and not win
ꯅꯍ ꯑꯣ ꯅꯍ ꯄꯣ	not die and not cut
ꯅꯍ ꯈꯨ ꯅꯍ ꯃꯤꯟ	not see and not hear
ꯁꯣ ꯃꯥ; ꯁꯣ ꯃꯥꯟ	not have passage
ꯅꯍꯁꯣꯏ ꯅꯍ ꯈꯨꯏ	not eat not sleep

5/ verb of mutuality

ꯈꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯣꯡ ꯁꯤ	make dispute
ꯈꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯤ ꯁꯤ	quarrel
ꯗꯥꯊ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯤ ꯁꯤ	fight and cut
ꯗꯤ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯤ ꯁꯤ	beat and cut
ꯀꯩ ꯁꯤ ꯇꯨꯩ ꯁꯤ	consult
ꯄꯣ ꯁꯤ ꯍꯤ ꯁꯤ	fight
ꯀꯥꯡ ꯁꯤ ꯇꯩ ꯁꯤ	love
ꯁꯩꯏ ꯁꯤ ꯇꯧ ꯁꯤ	take oath

6/ Preposition and noun

ꯅꯧꯁꯣꯏ ꯅꯧ ꯑꯣ	with wife and children
ꯅꯧ ꯇꯤ ꯅꯧ ꯈꯨꯏ	with brothers

𑜈𑜨 𑜉𑜨 𑜈𑜨 𑜁𑜫	with elephants and horses
𑜈𑜨 𑜇𑜴𑜃 𑜈𑜨 𑜆𑜩	with swords and spears
𑜃𑜨 𑜩𑜭 𑜃𑜨 𑜉𑜪𑜭	in day and in night

7/ verb and verb

𑜉𑜫 𑜫𑜺 𑜇𑜺 𑜫𑜺	run away
𑜇𑜴 𑜃𑜺 𑜩𑜨 𑜃𑜺	come back
𑜄𑜇𑜵 𑜩𑜵 𑜄𑜇𑜵 𑜫𑜺	go and come
𑜫𑜺 𑜉𑜴𑜩 𑜫𑜺 𑜨𑜵	come and prostrate
𑜈𑜨 𑜩𑜵 𑜨𑜴𑜃 𑜩𑜵	settle and place

8/ Some more

𑜃𑜴 𑜁𑜭𑜧 𑜃𑜴 𑜩𑜭	every day
𑜃𑜴 𑜩𑜷 𑜃𑜴 𑜆𑜷𑜭	every year and every month
𑜃𑜴 𑜈𑜷 𑜃𑜴 𑜃𑜷𑜨	everywhere
𑜃𑜴 𑜩𑜭 𑜃𑜴 𑜉𑜪𑜭	day and night

𑜈𑜨 𑜇𑜴𑜩 𑜈𑜨 𑜊𑜵	discuss secretly
𑜇𑜵 𑜉𑜭 𑜇𑜵 𑜈𑜷𑜨	cut and pierce greatly
𑜇𑜵 𑜉𑜴 𑜇𑜵 𑜉𑜫	cut to pieces

Some Ahom titles and offices

They are given below in order to give an idea of the pattern of construction of compound nouns (or proper nouns) which are very often come across in the Ahom chronicles.

1/ kings and princes

𑜉𑜧 𑜉𑜴	king
𑜉𑜧 𑜆𑜨	queen
𑜉𑜧 𑜆𑜨 𑜇𑜴𑜨	chief queen
𑜉𑜧 𑜆𑜨 𑜆𑜵	Parbatiya Konwari
𑜉𑜧 𑜆𑜨 𑜊𑜷𑜭	Saru Konwari
𑜉𑜧 𑜩𑜵	Deka Raja

𑜉𑜧	prince
𑜉𑜧 𑜆𑜨	princess
𑜉𑜧 𑜈𑜰 𑜁𑜧	prince of Tipam
𑜉𑜧 𑜇𑜵 𑜩𑜨	prince of Sâring
𑜉𑜧 𑜁𑜭 𑜩𑜭	prince of Nâmruk
𑜉𑜧 𑜈𑜴𑜨 𑜉𑜨	prince of Tungkhang

2/ various types of *gohâin*s

𑜉𑜧 𑜌𑜭 𑜇𑜴𑜨	prime minister

𑜌𑜵 𑜁𑜴𑜨 𑜇𑜵 𑜉𑜴	Solâl Gohâin

𑜃𑜀𑜫 𑜃𑜉𑜨 𑜇𑜊𑜨	Burâ Gohâin
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜃𑜉𑜨	Bor Gohâin
𑜃𑜀𑜫 𑜃𑜊𑜊𑜨 𑜃𑜉𑜨	Borpâtra Gohâin
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨	Gohâin
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜀𑜊𑜩 𑜉𑜨𑜫	Kaliâbariâ Gohâin
𑜃𑜉𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜄𑜃𑜊 𑜄𑜃𑜊 𑜃𑜭	Jabakiâl Gohâin

𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜄𑜃𑜊 𑜊𑜩𑜩	Sadiyâkhowâ G.
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜇𑜊 𑜉𑜨𑜩 𑜃𑜪	Marangikhowâ G.
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜨𑜨	Khâmjangiâ G.
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜈𑜩 𑜉𑜨𑜫	Bânrukiâ G.
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜀𑜉	Bhâtialiâ G.
𑜃𑜉 𑜇𑜊𑜨 𑜄𑜃𑜊𑜀𑜫𑜫	Katak G

3/ various types of *phukan*s

𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩	phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜉𑜨	Bor phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜩𑜩 𑜁	Na phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜊𑜫	Pânî phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜉 𑜀𑜪𑜫	Nâobaichâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜪 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Chiring phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜊 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Dhekiâl phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜀𑜨 𑜀𑜪𑜫	Nâohaliâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜊𑜫	Dâm phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜩 𑜃𑜨𑜨	Bhitaruâl phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜪𑜫 𑜇𑜀𑜨	Neog phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜪𑜨 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Châng rung phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜬 𑜀𑜀𑜫	Cholâdhara phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜫𑜫 𑜀𑜪𑜫	Châo hing phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜪𑜨 𑜀𑜊	Pikchâi phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜉𑜩 𑜁	Tâmuli phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜀𑜫 𑜃𑜫	Bhâtdharâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜊𑜨 𑜊	Chengrâi phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜁 𑜃𑜨𑜨	Bâilung phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜄𑜇	Deodhâi phukan

𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜫 𑜃𑜁 𑜃𑜨𑜨	Bardeoliâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜩𑜩	Sonowâl phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜀𑜫 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Nagariâl phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜀𑜫 𑜃𑜩𑜩	Kataki phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜫 𑜁𑜭	Nyâysodhâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜁 𑜇𑜪𑜨 𑜃𑜨𑜨	Dihingiâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜊𑜬	Dekâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜃𑜇𑜫	Abhoipuriâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜁 𑜉𑜫	Tipamiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜉𑜁 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Châringiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜫 𑜊𑜪𑜨	Nâmdangiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜬 𑜃𑜀𑜨	Hâtimuriyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜇𑜪𑜨 𑜀𑜨	Bhâtiyaliyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜁 𑜊𑜪𑜨	Râidangiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜀𑜉𑜩 𑜀𑜪𑜫 𑜀𑜨	Kaliyâbariyâ phuk.
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜄𑜬 𑜃𑜫𑜫	Khowâng phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜄𑜪𑜨	Khangiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜊𑜭	Parbatiyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜀𑜪𑜨	Âhatgurîyâ phukan
𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜃𑜬𑜩 𑜃𑜇𑜫	Kalâbarîyâ phukan

4/ various types of *râjkhowâ*s, Ahom 𑜃𑜌 𑜃𑜩𑜩 𑜇𑜊𑜨

𑜃𑜫. 𑜃𑜪𑜨 𑜊𑜫	Pâni-Dihingîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜃𑜪𑜨	Taruâ-Dihingîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜃𑜇𑜫	Bar-Abhoipurîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜄 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜇𑜭	Saru-Abhoipurîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜄 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜃𑜪𑜨	Mâju-Abhoipurîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜄 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜊𑜫	Pâni-Abhoipurîyâ r.

𑜃𑜫. 𑜇𑜭 𑜉𑜪𑜨 𑜊𑜫	Nâm-Dayangîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜄𑜇 𑜄𑜇	Bassâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜁 𑜉𑜁	Tipamîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜄𑜄𑜫 𑜄𑜇𑜫	Salagurîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜇𑜩𑜁 𑜊𑜫 𑜄𑜄	Dikhowmukhîyâ r.
𑜃𑜫. 𑜀𑜁 𑜀𑜁 𑜇𑜬	Tiurâl r.

𑜈𑜨𑜫 𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜇𑜫𑜧	Upar-Dayangîyâ r.
𑜈𑜨𑜫 𑜉𑜫𑜈 𑜉𑜈	Mâju-Dayangîyâ r.

𑜈𑜧 𑜆𑜫	Nâmdangîyâ r.
𑜈𑜇𑜫 𑜄𑜫	Ahatgurîyâ r.

5/ various types of *Baruâ*s : Ahom 𑜈𑜪 𑜊𑜉

𑜈𑜇𑜣 𑜃	Tipamîyâ b.
𑜈𑜤 𑜄𑜫	Sâringîyâ b.
𑜈𑜉𑜫	Khangîyâ b.
𑜈𑜨𑜫	Parbatîyâ b.
𑜈𑜄 𑜆𑜫	Râidangîyâ b.
𑜈𑜣𑜫 𑜉𑜫	Dihingîyâ b.
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜇 𑜄𑜫𑜆	Gharphalîyâ b.
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜇 𑜄𑜫𑜆	Sonowâl b.
𑜈𑜊𑜇 𑜄𑜉𑜇	Masâi b.
𑜈𑜊𑜇 𑜤	Nâohalîyâ b.
𑜈𑜣𑜫 𑜄𑜫𑜃	Hilaidârî b.
𑜈𑜃𑜇 𑜉𑜫	Dhanudharîyâ b.
𑜈𑜣 𑜄𑜫	Chiring b.
𑜈𑜃𑜇 𑜃	Bharâlî b.
𑜈𑜃𑜫	Hâtî b.

𑜈𑜇	Ghorâ b.
𑜈𑜪	Gâhari b.
𑜈𑜤𑜆 𑜆𑜫 𑜉𑜣𑜫	Majindâr b.
𑜈𑜤𑜫	Phul b.
𑜈𑜈 𑜉𑜇𑜉	Dhekîyâl b.
𑜈𑜪 𑜇𑜣𑜃 𑜉𑜉	Jarâdharâ b.
𑜈𑜃 𑜤𑜫	Bâilung b.
𑜈𑜇𑜃 𑜆𑜫	Châodâng b.
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫𑜆 𑜉𑜆 𑜄𑜆	Dolâkâkharîyâ b.
𑜈𑜉𑜆 𑜄𑜆	Dolîyâ b.
𑜈𑜫𑜆 𑜃	Chângmâi b.
𑜈𑜇𑜃 𑜁 𑜉	Kukurâchoâ b.
𑜈𑜇𑜃 𑜫𑜆	Nagariyâl b.
𑜈𑜇𑜃 𑜉𑜣𑜆	Hâbialîyâ b.
𑜈𑜊𑜈𑜇	Rahiyal b.

6/ other titles

𑜄𑜪 𑜄𑜫𑜆	hâzarikâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜄𑜫𑜆 𑜇𑜫𑜆 𑜄𑜪 𑜆𑜫	Kaliyâbarîyâ h.
𑜄𑜪 𑜄𑜫𑜆 𑜊𑜈𑜇 𑜄𑜪 𑜆𑜫	Kharangî h.
𑜄𑜪 𑜄𑜫𑜆 𑜤𑜪 𑜆𑜫	Chungî h.
𑜄𑜪 𑜈𑜫𑜆	Hâtîmûrîyâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜈𑜫	Saikîyâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜈𑜫 𑜈𑜇 𑜄𑜤𑜫	Châo-rak Saikîyâ

𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫	barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜇𑜃 𑜆𑜫	Châodâng barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫𑜈 𑜆𑜫	Dâdharâ barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜪 𑜁 𑜇	Ghorâchoâ barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫 𑜣𑜆	Kâkatî barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜫 𑜉𑜃	Deoalîyâ barâ
𑜄𑜪 𑜉𑜫 𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫𑜈 𑜤𑜇𑜆	Mitdharâ barâ

7/ other professions & duties

𑜉𑜫, 𑜈𑜪 𑜉𑜫, 𑜣𑜆 𑜉𑜫	envoy, messenger
𑜈𑜪 𑜉𑜫	disciple, *bhakat*
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫 𑜊𑜇 𑜉𑜫	palace guard
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫 𑜃	store-guard
𑜈𑜪 𑜈𑜫 𑜄𑜆	house-guard
𑜆𑜫 𑜈𑜫 𑜃	guard of god, goddess

ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩏ꩍꩃ	boat-builder
ꩍ ꩀꩀꩃ ꩈ꩓	grass-cutter
ꩍ ꩀꩀꩃ ꩈ꩓ ꩈꩌ	grass-cutter for elephant
ꩍ ꩇꩍ ꩏ꩌ	sedan bearer
ꩍ ꩍ ꩈꩍꩃ	duck-keeper
ꩍ ꩍ ꩉ	pig keeper
ꩍ ꩍ ꩇ	chicken-keeper
ꩍ ꩍ ꩈꩌ	elephant-keeper
ꩍ ꩍ ꩁꩍ	male body-guard
ꩍꩌ ꩍ ꩁꩍ	female body-guard
ꩍ ꩍ ꩆꩀ ꩁꩌ	palace-keeper
ꩍ ꩀꩇꩃ ꩍ	water-drawer
ꩍ ꩏ꩃ ꩁꩌ	bearer of basket
ꩍ ꩏ꩃ ꩀꩇ	dead-body carrier
ꩍ ꩏ꩃ ꩀ꩓	box-carrier
ꩍ ꩆꩀ ꩇꩍ	drummer
ꩍ ꩆꩀ ꩁꩌ	cymbal-beater
ꩍ ꩆꩀ ꩃꩃ	gong-beater
ꩍ ꩇ ꩄꩌ	Bairâgî
ꩍ ꩁꩃ ꩀꩀ	washerman
ꩍ ꩀꩃ ꩏ꩃ	sharpener of swords
ꩍ ꩀꩃ ꩄꩃ ꩉ	betel-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩀꩀ	cloth-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩁꩌ	Seng-dharâ
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩁꩍꩍ	club-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩁꩃ	meal-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩁꩍ	load-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩇꩀ	jarâdharâ
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩇꩍ	bow-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩇꩍ	gun-bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩏ꩍ	stick bearer
ꩍ ꩀꩌꩃ ꩉꩃ ꩈꩃ	arrow bearer
ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩆꩀ	potter
ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩈꩄꩃ	blacksmith
ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩊꩀ	barber
ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩇꩍ	writer
ꩍ ꩈꩌ ꩇꩄꩌ	shield maker

ꦲꦺꦴꦩ꧀ ꦩꦸꦫ꧀	gun maker
ꦲꦺꦴꦩ꧀ ꦩꦶꦫ꧀	bow maker
ꦲꦺꦴꦩ꧀ ꦮꦂ	rope maker
ꦲꦺꦴꦩ꧀ ꦧꦸꦫ꧀	builder (house, building)
ꦲꦺꦴꦩ꧀ ꦄꦴ	goldsmith